Florida Automotive Recyclers' Handbook

Published by
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
and
Florida Auto Dismantlers and Recyclers Association

FLORIDA GREEN YARDS

An Environmental Compliance Workbook for Automotive Recyclers

Published by

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

and

Florida Auto Dismantlers and Recyclers Association

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THE DIRTY DOZEN

By addressing the 12 activities below, you will be well on your way toward becoming a Florida Green Yard. Use this checklist to identify areas that need work and to track your progress.

✔ **CHECK THAT:**

1. New arrivals are checked for fluid leaks and batteries are removed.
2. Core storage areas are regularly checked to make sure fluids are not leaking onto the ground or exposed to rainwater.
3. Used oil tanks/containers are labeled "Used oil" and inspected regularly for good condition.
4. Antifreeze tanks/containers are labeled as "Good antifreeze" or "Waste antifreeze" and inspected regularly for good condition.
5. Gasoline tanks/containers are labeled "Good gasoline" or "Waste gasoline" and inspected regularly for good condition.
6. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed and implemented, if required.
7. Batteries are stored inside on a pallet or outside in a leak-proof container away from traffic areas.
8. Refrigerant recovery machines (R12 and R134a) are in working condition and in good repair.
9. All drums and storage containers are marked with proper contents—***NO mystery drums***.
10. Disposal records for used oil, waste gasoline, batteries, refrigerant, etc. are maintained in order at a central location on site for a minimum of 3 years.
11. Spills are addressed immediately and any contaminated soils are removed quickly and stored in a separate, labeled container.
12. Waste tires are stored in a central location and never allowed to exceed 1500.

FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

WORKSHEET 1 FILL IN AND POST THIS INFORMATION NEXT TO YOUR TELEPHONE.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

Emergency Coordinator

Name: _____

_____

Telephone: _____

_____

_____

Fire Extinguisher

Location(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Spill Control Materials

Location(s): _____

_____

_____

Fire Alarm (if present)

Location(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

Fire Department

Telephone: _____

WORKSHEET 2 FILL IN AND POST THIS INFORMATION NEXT TO YOUR TELEPHONE. MAKE SURE ALL EMPLOYEES READ AND ARE FAMILIAR WITH ITS CONTENTS.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill:
Contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is possible, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil.

In the event of a fire:
Call the fire department and, if safe, attempt to extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher.

In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release that could threaten human health outside the facility, or if you know that the spill has reached surface water:
Call the National Response Center at its 24-hour number (800-424-8802). Provide the following information:

Our Company name:

_____

_____

Our address:

_____

_____

Our U.S. EPA identification number:

_____

Date of accident _____

Time of accident _____

Type of accident (e.g., spill or fire) _____

Quantity of hazardous waste involved _____

Extent of injuries, if any _____

Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any

_____

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book is designed as a reference guide for DEP's Green Yards Certification program for auto recycling facilities. Use it as a take-home tool and reference to help you comply with the environmental regulations that govern your industry.

Each chapter lays out a set of requirements and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will assist you in reducing waste and achieving a cleaner yard.

At the end of each chapter you will take a quick 'True–False' test. At the end of the workshop you will be given a certification workbook to complete at your facility. As you submit the pages from the workbook you will be working towards your Green Yards certification. Submit your certification documents to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Green Yards Program Administrator
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, FL 32803

After DEP has received your certification documents, all participants will go through a verification process. If you 'pass', you will be considered a "Green Yard" and will have the privilege of displaying the Green Yard logo and benefit from the reduced likelihood of additional regulatory inspections. If after the verification process, you still have improvements to make, you will be allowed to follow a pre-determined "Return to Compliance" schedule.

The Green Yard Certification is awarded in recognition of Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented since the inception of the Green Yards Program. Since BMPs concern ongoing operations and do not address the potential effect of past activities, this certification has no effect on obligations to clean up contamination, whether known or as yet unidentified.

Chapter One

OVERVIEW AND GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

2

WHERE TO START

A – Vehicles situated off the ground in a designated Holding Area over concrete; **B** – Vehicle undergoing fluid removal inside;

C – Draining fuel from a gas tank into above ground storage tank through screen filter with lid; **D** – Stored engine blocks with plugs to prevent leakage.

The following list offers some helpful best management practices for any size vehicle recycler.

Incoming Vehicles

- **Inspect** incoming vehicles for leaks in engines, radiators, transmissions, differentials, fuel tanks and damaged areas. Place drip pans under leaks to collect all fluids. Immediately stop the leaks.
- **Remove** fuel, refrigerant, and the battery as soon as possible.

Processing Vehicles

- **Drain** all fluids from vehicles into appropriate containers over an impervious surface before crushing or storing on the ground. This includes fluids in: engines, radiators, transmissions, heater cores, brake lines, differentials, all lines and hoses, fuel tanks, air conditioning units and window washing fluid tanks. **Remove and capture refrigerant.**
- **Remove** used engines without tipping vehicles on their sides to prevent fluids running out or spilling on the ground.
- **Situate** vehicles off the ground.
- **Store** vehicles in a manner so that they can be inspected for leaks.
- **Store** fluid-containing parts that have been drained in covered secondary containment to minimize exposure of potential pollutants to stormwater.

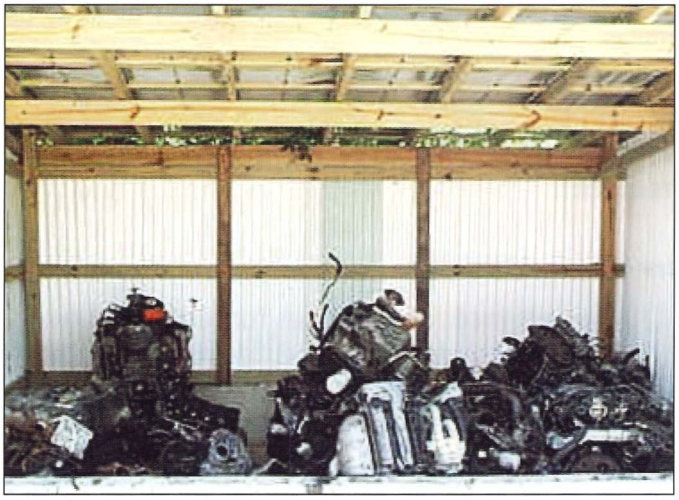
Crusher used to crush properly drained and stripped cars; crusher situated beneath a shed on an impervious surface.

Vehicle Crushers

- Vehicle crushers and drain racks should be situated on a bermed or self-contained impervious surface, preferably under a roof and protected from the weather. The floor surface should be sloped to contain fluids. Position crushers and drain racks toward the center of the surface or concrete pad rather than along the edge.
- Mobile crushers should always be situated on an impervious surface. Containers designed to be fitted to the crusher can help capture fluids.
- Vehicles should be adequately drained prior to crushing in order to minimize the volume of waste fluids to manage.
- Maintain disposal receipts from mobile crusher operators for all wastes generated and transported off-site for disposal.

Housekeeping

- Do not let liquids evaporate.
- Use drip racks, drip tables, screen tables and trays to capture fluids. Drained parts should be stored on an impervious surface and protected from weather.
- **LABEL everything** with the contents of the container to avoid cross-contamination and to facilitate recycling.
- Keep all chemicals in **closed, covered or sealed containers**.
- Always use **funnels or pumps** when transferring or dispensing fluids.
- Place a **platform or step** next to storage drums so employees do not have to lift drain pans above their waists.
- **Maintain** equipment to prevent leaks and spills.
- Maintain trash dumpsters on-site and dispose of solid waste regularly.
- Do not burn or bury solid waste.
- Do not store empty open containers, drums or tanks on site. Recycle/dispose of material regularly.



Cores stored under cover, inside secondary containment to minimize exposure to stormwater.

4 SPILLS AND LEAKS

Be Prepared – Spill Control

Spill Prevention

- Inspect, drain and dismantle vehicles in one area.
- Drain vehicles, parts, and cores as soon as possible after vehicles come in.
- Dismantle vehicles, parts and cores on a curbed, impervious surface with drip pans and absorbent materials available.
- Do not crush vehicles on unprotected ground.
- Plug engine and all hoses after draining.
- Place all fluids in proper storage containers immediately after draining.
- Store vehicles, parts and cores with proper spill containment.
- Secondary containment must be adequate to contain 110% of the volume of fluid of the largest container in the area.
- Clean up small spills right away. Use the smallest amount of absorbent possible or drain into a sump or oil/ water separator.
- Store all used absorbents in closed, covered leak-proof containers, and dispose of properly.
- Store all waste fluids in closed containers to prevent spills. Close tightly to prevent evaporation.
- Inspect containers regularly for leaks.
- Develop a maintenance plan for all facility equipment, such as crushers, forklifts and hydraulic lifts.
- Clean crusher regularly by wiping off accumulated grease and oil - this helps prevent runoff.
- Keep spill control equipment/absorbent materials in a central location, accessible to all employees.
- Train all employees on spill response.

Spill Control Equipment

- Fire extinguishers are required in all vehicle recycling areas. They should be kept where any cutting torches are used and in yard vehicles.
- Safety equipment for employees should include rubber or latex gloves and safety glasses.
- Use brooms, shovels and dust pans to pick up clean-up materials.
- Containers to hold spill waste such as drip pans, pails, and drums should be available.

Make safety equipment accessible to all employees. Using signs will help employees locate safety equipment during emergencies.

Spills and Leaks Reporting

When a Spill occurs, follow these basic steps:

1. **Observe** the safety precautions associated with the material spilled.
2. **Stop** the source of the spill if possible and clean up the spill right away.
3. **Call** your local fire and/or police departments if fire or public safety hazards are created.
4. **Contain** the spilled material. Dirt, sand or any semi-impermeable material may be used to create a containment structure to prevent material from moving.
5. **Report** any spill of used oil or fuel that discharges to a water body, or any spill over 25 gallons, to the National Response Center at **1-800-424-8802** and the Florida State Warning Point at **1-800-320-0519**.
6. **Recover** the spilled substance while observing safety precautions. Professional contractors may need to be hired if large quantities or dangerous substances are involved or if long term cleanup and investigation is required.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

SPCC Plans are designed to describe your facility's spill response plan in the event that you have a spill or release of oil, used oil, or fuel. The Plan should **outline** controls to prevent spills, **define** who will respond to spills, **identify** ways that oil could reach a water body, and describe equipment and materials to be used to respond.

Your facility needs a SPCC Plan if:

- You have a single aboveground storage tank or container with a capacity of 660 gallons or more, or
- You have a combined storage capacity of 1,320 gallons in multiple containers, for example: twenty-four 55-gallon drums of used oil or fuel, or
- You have an underground storage capacity of 42,000 gallons, **and**
- The spill has the potential to reach a water body.

For additional information on SPCC regulations:
www.epa.gov/oerrpage/oilspill/spccplan.htm

6

CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE

Clearly labeled tanks are stored inside secondary containment. The storage area has a roof to help minimize accumulation of stormwater.

Container Management

- Maintain containers in good condition and routinely inspect for signs of rust, leaks or defects.
- Prevent leaks, ruptures and the accumulation of rainwater on top of drums.
- Keep containers **closed** when not actively adding or removing material.
- Never place incompatible wastes, such as wastes that react with each other, in the same container. (e.g. Do not store acids and bases in the same container.)
- Wastes must be compatible with the container in which they are being stored. For example, use plastic containers for corrosive wastes.
- **Label** all containers properly.
- Container leaks or spills must be **stopped**, **contained**, **and managed** immediately and the container repaired or replaced.

Labels

- Label every container with the **contents** and type of waste.
- Label every container as "Hazardous Waste" or "Non-hazardous Waste."
- Include the **accumulation start date** for containers used to store hazardous waste (the date when hazardous waste was first stored in the container).

Labels *(continued)*

- Use the following words on labels for hazardous wastes:

HAZARDOUS WASTE

DESCRIPTION _____

ACCUMULATION START DATE _____

- Use the following words on labels for non-hazardous wastes:

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

DESCRIPTION _____

_____

_____

Storage

- Store containers in an area protected from weather and on a curbed impervious surface.
- Don't combine hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste.
- Store ignitable and reactive wastes within property limits, at least 50 feet from property boundaries.
- Store containers of incompatible wastes in separate areas.
- Maintain **aisle space** between containers to allow for inspection for leaks and damage.
- Be aware of allowable **time limits** for storage.

Hazardous Waste Inspections & Recordkeeping

- **Inspect** containers at least once a week and keep a written log of container inspections.
- Keep training and inspection records for **3 years**.
- Keep manifests and shipping receipts for **3 years**.
- Keep records of lab tests for **3 years**.
- Keep completed land disposal restriction forms for **3 years**.
- Get receipts to verify payment for disposal.

Training

- **Train** all employees to identify, reduce and properly handle wastes.
- **Train** new employees before they handle hazardous wastes.
- **Train** new employees on SWPPP and all employees annually (refer to Chapter 3).

Transport and Disposal

- Make sure your transporter and disposal facility have EPA identification numbers.
- Use manifests for all hazardous wastes shipped offsite.
- Ensure used oil transporters have a current DEP registration. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved transporters and processors.

Storage Tank Requirements

Storage tank systems, with specified volumes and contents, are regulated and must be registered with the DEP or your County Environmental Protection Agency. For more information, contact the DEP Storage Tank Regulation Section at (850) 488-3935 or visit their web site at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/tanks/.

Storage Tank Requirements *(continued)*

- Register underground storage tanks (USTs) larger than 110 gallons that contain petroleum such as motor fuel, new or used oils, new or used transmission fluids, and new or used hydraulic fluids.*
- Register aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) larger than 550 gallons that contain petroleum such as motor fuel, new or used oils, new or used transmission fluids, and new or used hydraulic fluids, or hazardous substances.*
- **Label** tanks and fill pipes with words identifying the contents.
- Assure that the tanks are in compliance with leak detection requirements.
- Assure that the storage tanks meet the appropriate secondary containment requirements.
- Upgrade the tanks to meet spill, overfill and corrosion protection requirements.
- Notify the State Warning Point immediately (within 24 hours or the close of the next business day) in the event of a discharge of 25 gallons or more. See page 5.
- Do not remove, close, or upgrade any regulated storage tank without first notifying DEP or the Contracted County.
- Keep the secondary containment drain valve **closed** when not in use.
- Maintain the secondary containment structures by keeping them free of debris.
- Manage the liquids collected in the secondary containment structures appropriately.
- Routinely **inspect** the integrity of the secondary containment structures by checking for cracks, holes, etc.
- Maintain written documentation of secondary containment inspections.
- Assure financial responsibility and/or provide third party liability insurance for tank cleanup activity.

* Storage capacities may require an SPCC plan. See Page 5.

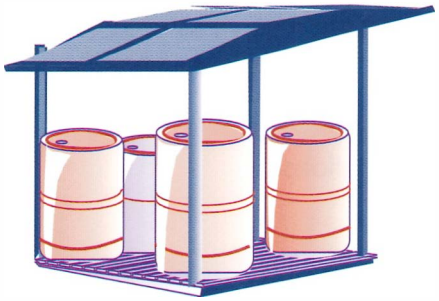
GENERATOR STATUS

The Hazardous Waste Regulations that apply to your facility are determined by the amount of hazardous waste that you generate in a calendar month or is stored on site. **If you generate greater than 220 lbs/100 kg** in a calendar month, you are considered a **Small Quantity Generator (SQG)** of hazardous waste. (220 lbs. is approximately 25 gallons or about one half of a 55-gallon drum.) As a SQG you must apply for a US EPA Identification number, and meet additional requirements for waste storage, employee training, and emergency procedures.

If you generate less than 220lbs/100kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month (about half a drum), you are classified a "**Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)**," of hazardous waste.

As a CESQG, you must:

1. **Evaluate** your hazardous wastes and ensure proper disposal of all wastes.
2. **Maintain** records of waste disposal for a minimum of 3 years.



Contact your DEP District Office or the DEP Small Quantity Generator Coordinator in Tallahassee at (850) 488-0300 to request a copy of the following documents:

- Fact Sheet: Requirements for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste
- Fact Sheet: Requirements for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste
- Florida's Handbook for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

If you generate more than 220 lbs/ 100 kg per month, contact DEP for more information.

IDENTIFYING YOUR WASTES

When a material is destined for disposal, it is classified as a waste. You must determine whether the waste is hazardous or non- hazardous. There are several ways to identify hazardous wastes.

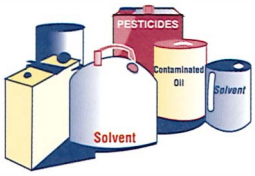
- Obtain and read Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), (See Page 11).
- Talk to product suppliers and manufacturers.
- Read product labels.
- Compare product to hazardous waste characteristics and to wastes listed in federal regulations.
- A non-hazardous material may become hazardous if contaminated during use. In this case, lab testing may become necessary.

Testing/Analytical Waste Determinations

Sometimes sending a sample of waste to a laboratory for analysis is the only way to determine if the waste is hazardous. Important tests for vehicle recyclers may include pH, volatile organics, total petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals. If you test a waste once, and continue to use the same industrial process, you may apply those test results when designating future batches of the same waste.

IDENTIFYING HAZARDOUS WASTES

A **hazardous waste** is a solid, liquid or gas with certain properties that could cause injury or death to a person, or could damage and pollute land, air, surface water or groundwater. Some wastes are specifically **listed** in "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes," 40 CFR Part 261. Other wastes may be regulated because they exhibit certain **characteristics** (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity). The Code of Federal Regulations is available online at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr, or information can be obtained by calling the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346.

Major Category	Hazardous Waste Type	Examples
Listed Wastes		
	***F*** **-** Non-specific sources	Chlorinated solvents (methylene chloride), toluene…
	K **-** Specific sources	Wood preservation chemicals
	U **-** Unused chemical product	Expired chemicals
	P **-** Acutely hazardous waste	Cyanide
Characteristic Wastes		
	Ignitable wastes are easily combustible or flammable. If they have a flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or an alcohol content of 24% or more, they are hazardous wastes.	Spent solvents Solvent still bottoms Mineral Spirits Waste oil-based paints Used gasoline
	Corrosive wastes corrode metals or other materials or burn the skin. These liquids have a pH ≤ 2 or a pH ≥ 12.5.	Acid from lead acid batteries Acids/Bases
	Reactive wastes are unstable and may explode or react rapidly or violently with water or other materials.	Sodium azide in undeployed air bags
	Toxic wastes contain certain toxic organic chemicals or certain heavy metals, such as chromium, lead, mercury, or cadmium.	Sludges Heavy metals Used gasoline Spray cabinet wash water (possible)

OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Material Safety Data Sheets, OSHA Compliance

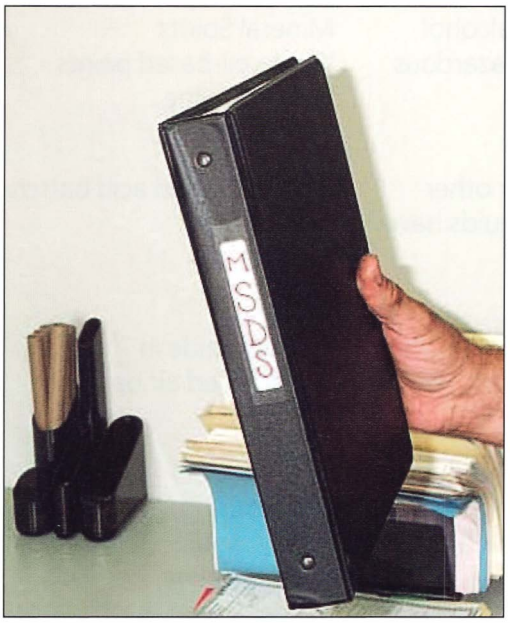
It is recommended that waste streams not be mixed. Mixing means fewer recycling opportunities or reuse options and more expensive management costs. Mixing wastes might even cause a chemical reaction that could produce an explosion or toxic gases.

Also, please remember - **LABEL, LABEL, LABEL!**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

A material safety data sheet should accompany each of the chemical products you purchase from a manufacturer or vendor. They are used to relay chemical hazard information. As a business, you are required to keep MSDSs for all products available to employees. The ability to scan through an MSDS and pick out the following information is important. MSDSs are valuable because they describe:

- The physical and chemical properties of the hazardous substances contained in the product,
- Spill cleanup instructions,
- Health hazards and appropriate first aid,
- Fire and explosion hazards, **and**
- Proper management and disposal practices.



Notebook of MSDS maintained at facility with easy employee access.

An MSDS file should be maintained at the workplace. It should be located so that all employees have easy access. If you keep MSDSs on file in a computer, a hard copy should also be available in the event of a computer failure or loss of electrical power.

Indicate to your employees how and where your MSDSs are to be located and any access procedures necessary. Assign someone the responsibility to obtain, maintain and update MSDS information.

OSHA Compliance

Small business owners have a variety of problems in dealing with workplace safety and health hazards. It is important for business owners to establish their own safety and health programs in order to minimize worker injury and illness. For more information contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration at: (800) 321-6742 or the Florida Department of Labor at: (850) 488-3044. The "OSHA Handbook for Small Businesses" is available at:

http://www.osha-slc.gov/Publications/Osha2209.pdf.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) sets the procedures for government and industry emergency response planning. It also establishes the guidelines for notifying the community-at-large on the hazardous chemicals in their community. Many hazardous waste generators have requirements under EPCRA. For more information on the programs governed by these acts call (800) 424-9346 or (800) 535-0202. The "SARA Title III Fact Sheet—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act" is available at:

http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/factsheets/epcra-fs.txt.

CHAPTER 1 TEST

True or False

_____ 1. As long as incoming vehicles are staged over an impervious surface they do not need to be checked for leaks.

_____ 2. Batteries that are not damaged or leaking can be left in vehicles.

_____ 3. Liquids may be allowed to evaporate to reduce waste volume.

_____ 4. As long as all employees know what is in each storage tank or drum, labels are not required.

_____ 5. Secondary containment is only required for fluid containers with a capacity of more than 110 gallons.

_____ 6. Every person who has any substance or material under their control is required to report petroleum and fuel spills of 5 or more gallons, and any other chemical spill (including lead-acid batteries) to the State Warning Point.

_____ 7. Hazardous waste containers should be inspected weekly and inspections documented in a written log.

_____ 8. Any spill over 25 gallons should be reported to the National Response Center or State Warning Point.

_____ 9. Every facility that generates a waste must conduct a waste determination before disposal.

_____ 10. Disposal/recycling documents (manifests, receipts), lab results and land disposal restriction notices must be retained on site for a period of 1 year from the date on the document.

_____ 11. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) file should be maintained at your facility so that all employees have easy access to it.

Chapter Two

SPECIFIC WASTES

A QUICK LOOK AT THE WASTE STREAMS

Waste	Best Handling Method
Air bag cartridges	Sell, dispose of properly.
Antifreeze	Reuse, recycle on-site or off-site.
Batteries	Recycle; avoid storing for more than 6 months.
Brake fluid	Collect in a separate container, or with written permission from your waste hauler, manage with your used oil. Otherwise, conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of brake fluid through a hazardous waste company.
Empty containers	Reuse on-site after all free product has been removed and the container cleaned. Recycle larger metal containers such as drums. Check with local solid waste landfill to see if they accept empty containers.
Mercury switches	Remove and dispose of as hazardous waste.
Parts washer solvent	Recycle through service provider or conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of parts washer solvent as hazardous waste. Extend change-out time until solvent is unusable.
Refrigerants	Recover using certified recycling equipment and recycle on-site or send off-site. The technician must be certified to put refrigerant back into vehicles.
Shop towels	Use a commercial service that provides laundered cloth towels.
Solvents	Conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of solvents as hazardous waste.
Sump sludge	Sump sludge should be tested to determine if it is a hazardous waste due to heavy metal or solvent content. If hazardous, manage as a hazardous waste until it is sent to a hazardous waste management facility.
Tires	Recycle, sell, dispose of appropriately.
Transmission filter	Drain fluid, recycle through scrap metal dealer.
Transmission fluid	Recycle.
Used oils	Recycle.
Used oil filters	Drain oil, recycle filter through scrap metal dealer.
Used fuel	Reuse in a vehicle, recycle or dispose of waste fuel through a hazardous waste company.
Windshield washer fluid	Reuse, sell.

VEHICLE FLUIDS

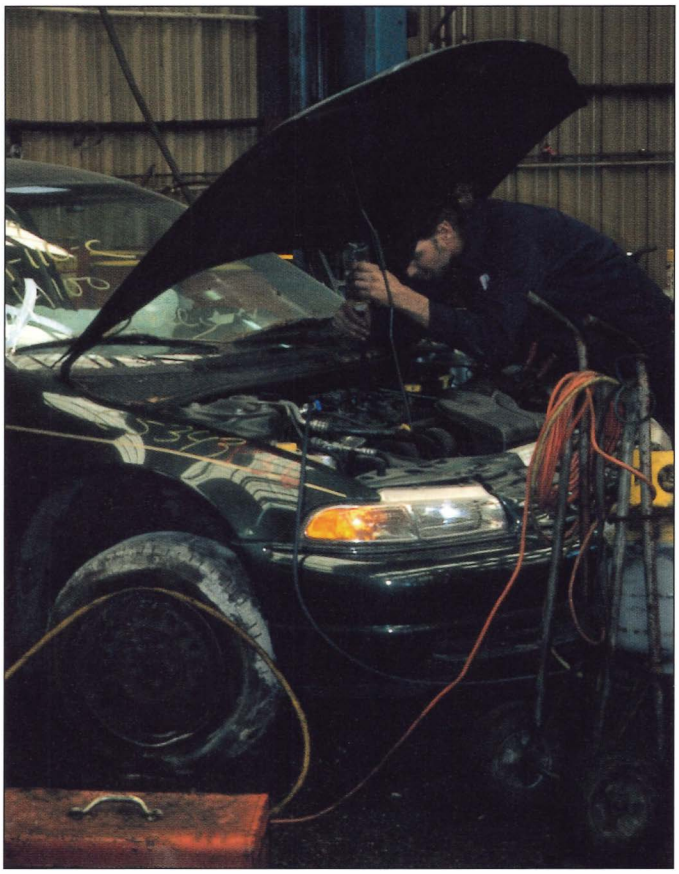
Antifreeze, Brake Fluid, Gasoline/Diesel, Gear Oil, Power Steering Fluid, Transmission Fluid, Used Oil, Windshield Washing Fluid

Most problems at auto salvage yards result from the mishandling of vehicle fluids generated from dismantling, crushing or draining fluids from vehicles. Proper management of fluids may prevent spills and leaks, avoid potential clean-up costs, avoid disposal of contaminated soils, and will save money.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze is exempt from hazardous waste regulations **if it is recycled**. Antifreeze often becomes contaminated with traces of fuel, metal particles and grit. If antifreeze, antifreeze still bottoms, antifreeze filters or antifreeze solids are not recycled, a waste determination must be conducted, **or** the antifreeze can be handled as a hazardous waste to avoid testing costs. Used antifreeze must be tested at a minimum for lead, benzene, tetrachlorethylene and trichloroethylene using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). If determined **hazardous**, used antifreeze must be managed as a hazardous waste. Reusable or recycled antifreeze can be used in facility vehicles, sold or given away. If you use an off-site recycler, you **MUST ENSURE** that the antifreeze is being recycled!

- Use separate equipment for the collection of used antifreeze (funnels, pads, storage containers).
- **Label** used antifreeze collection equipment and containers "**Used Antifreeze**."
- Drain antifreeze from radiators and heater cores as soon as possible.
- Keep used antifreeze free from cross-contamination with other wastes including used oil, fuels, degreasers or radiator flush chemicals.



Vehicle undergoing fluid removal indoors on an impervious surface.

- Determine if the antifreeze is waste fluid or reusable and can be recycled.
- Consider keeping antifreeze in two separate, closed containers: one for antifreeze that cannot be reused marked "**Used Antifreeze**," and one marked "**Good Antifreeze**."
- Do not accumulate used antifreeze for longer than 180 days.
- **Recycle** by reuse. Methods of processing waste antifreeze include distillation, filtration or ion exchange. Recycling can be done on-site or off-site by an antifreeze recycling service.

Antifreeze *(continued)*

- Conduct a waste determination on used antifreeze filters generated from recycling process equipment, or handle as a hazardous waste.
- Maintain records of used antifreeze shipments and filter management for a minimum of 3 years.
- Maintain a log documenting the volume of used antifreeze processed through on-site recycling equipment.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Brake Fluid

Brake fluid becomes hazardous when it is contaminated with chlorinated solvents. If brake fluid becomes hazardous, manage it as a separate waste stream, performing a waste determination and disposing of the waste accordingly. Check with your used oil transporter to see if non-hazardous brake fluid can be mixed with used oil.

- **Do not** spray brake cleaner around containers of brake fluid.
- **Do not** dispose of brake fluid down any drain, into a septic system, on the ground, or in a dumpster.

Gasoline/Diesel

Facilities may add fuel to used oil as long as the mixture does not become hazardous for ignitability. Prior notification that fuel is added to used oil should be provided to your used oil hauler. Fuel may also be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

- Remove fuel tanks as soon as possible after the vehicle enters the facility.
- Determine if fuel is reusable or waste fuel.
- **Label containers** of reusable fuel clearly: "**Good Gasoline**" or "**Good Diesel**."
- Manage contaminated fuel in designated containers and **label containers** of waste fuel clearly: "**Waste Fuel**," and apply appropriate hazardous waste labels.
- Reusable fuel may be used in facility or employee vehicles.
- Do not mix fuel with any other waste streams.
- Properly dispose of contaminated fuel and maintain the disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Gear Oil, Power Steering Fluid, Transmission Fluid

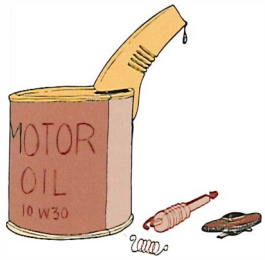
Gear oil, power steering fluid and transmission fluid are not regulated as a hazardous waste if they are recycled. Crude-based petroleum products can be managed like or with your used oil **ONLY IF** they have not been mixed/contaminated with hazardous wastes such as solvents, brake cleaner or carburetor cleaner. Do not dispose of crude-based petroleum products in a storm drain, septic tank, dry well, sewer system or dumpster. Refer to the USED OIL guidelines.

Used Oils

Used oil is exempt from hazardous waste regulations if it has not been mixed or contaminated with hazardous wastes, or it is sent for recycling or burned for energy recovery. Proper records must be maintained.

Used oils include but are not limited to the following:

- Cutting oil*
- Transmission fluid
- Lubricating oil
- Gear oil
- Motor oil
- Hydraulic oil
- Differential oil
- Power-steering fluid
- Transaxle fluid



* Some cutting oils and metal working fluids contain chlorinated paraffins and must be managed and recycled separately. Do not mix these with other used oil.

Used Oils *(continued)*

- **Label** containers clearly: "**Used Oil**"
- Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks (USTs) must be labeled "**Used Oil**."
- Used oils can be mixed together and stored in the same container for collection by a state registered used oil transporter.
- Do not contaminate used oil with even small amounts of brake cleaner, carb cleaner, or solvents. Even small amounts of chlorinated solvents turn recyclable used oil into a hazardous waste.
- Do not mix antifreeze, solvents, gasoline, degreasers, paint or anything else with used oil.
- Do not pour used oil on the ground or use for weed control.
- Do not mix used oil with other solid waste destined for a landfill.
- Used oil may be recycled by recovery and re-refining by a state permitted used oil processor. Approved used oil transporters must be registered with the state. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved used oil/used oil filter transporters and processors.

Windshield Washing Fluid

Although window washing fluid is mainly alcohol, water and detergent, it may contain small amounts of antifreeze. Manage windshield washing fluid as a separate waste stream.

- Reuse window washing fluid in facility or employee vehicles.
- Sell or give away reclaimed window washing fluid to customers.

FILTERS

Fuel Filters, Transmission Filters, Used Oil Filters

Used Oil Filters

Florida law prohibits disposal of used oil/transmission filters in a landfill or in any trash destined for a landfill. Used oil filters can be recycled through a state registered used oil filter processor. If your local disposal company sends its collected refuse to a waste-to-energy plant (an incinerator used to burn municipal solid waste and make electricity) , you may be able to obtain written permission to dispose of your drained, used oil/transmission filters in the trash. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved used oil/used oil filter transporters and processors.

- Used oil filters should be punctured and drained for 24 hours prior to disposal.
- Consider crushing drained filters to reduce costs.
- Keep drained filters in a separate container labeled "**Used Oil Filters**".
- Maintain storage containers in good condition, indoors, protected from weather or sealed/closed, on an impervious surface.
- Maintain disposal/recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

Transmission Filters

Transmission filters should be handled with used oil filters.

Fuel Filters

Most fuel filters should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.

- Drain excess fuel from filters into a proper fuel container.
- Metal fuel filters can be handled with used oil filters if the filters are drained and dry.
- Glass filters should be managed separately and require a waste determination.
- Glass filters that are determined to be non-hazardous can be disposed of in a dumpster or recycled with other glass.

REFRIGERANTS

R-134a and CFCs (Refrigerant/R-12, R-22)

Refrigerants (chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, and R-134a) are the chemicals used in automotive air conditioning and appliances. CFCs refer to the R-12 (Refrigerant) and R-22 used in air conditioning units. They are a family of chemicals that are stable, non- flammable and non-corrosive. CFCs cannot be released to the atmosphere.

Refrigerants are processed by using one of these methods:

Recovery — removing refrigerant from air conditioning units and storing it in a container without testing or processing it

Recycling — filtering refrigerants to remove impurities such as oil, air and moisture

Reclaiming — processing refrigerant, usually by distillation, until all impurities are removed and it meets resale specifications.

It is illegal to knowingly vent refrigerants into the environment during repair, service, maintenance, reclamation, recycling, or disposal of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Spent refrigerants that are not reclaimed or recycled and refrigerants used as solvents **are** regulated wastes. Contact the U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Hotline at (800) 296-1996 for additional information on refrigerants.

- Refrigerants must be recovered prior to crushing vehicles or appliances (white goods).
- Remove refrigerants from all vehicles using EPA-approved recycling/recovery equipment.
- Do not evaporate or vent refrigerants to the atmosphere.
- Maintain records that the refrigerants were recovered on-site, **or**
- Maintain records that the vehicle/appliance was brought into the facility free of refrigerants and that the refrigerants were removed using the proper methods prior to entering the facility.
- Store refrigerant in tanks that meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) or Underwriters Laboratory (UL) standards. Label tanks according to their contents: "**Refrigerant/Freon**."
- Sell refrigerant only to U.S. EPA certified technicians or U.S. EPA authorized reclaiming facilities who will reclaim it to its original purity specifications. Keep records of refrigerant sales.
- Do not recharge a vehicle's system with recovered refrigerants unless a U.S. EPA certified technician is recharging the vehicles on-site.
- Conduct a waste determination on filters from recovery equipment and dispose of properly.
- Maintain records documenting the volume and final destination of recovered refrigerants.

LEAD

Lead Parts, Lead Acid Batteries

Indoor used battery recharge area, batteries stored or recharged on wood shelving, over an impervious surface, recharge areas should be well ventilated (wood shelving does not corrode).

Lead Acid Batteries

Batteries pose a potential threat to human health and the environment if improperly discarded. Spent lead acid batteries contain lead and corrosive acids which are considered hazardous waste. Lead acid batteries are exempt from hazardous waste regulations if recycled or returned to a battery manufacturer and documentation is maintained. Otherwise, lead acid batteries must be managed as a hazardous waste.

- Remove batteries before crushing any vehicles.
- Test batteries to determine usability or resale quality.
- If lead acid batteries are recharged for resale, remove lead cable ends from batteries. Store lead parts in a covered container that is strong enough to hold the weight of the lead. Recycle the lead with a reputable recycler.
- If spent lead acid batteries are going to be recycled as scrap batteries, leave lead battery cable ends attached to the scrap batteries.
- Check batteries for leaks, cracks, etc. prior to storing.
- Place cracked or leaking batteries in a closed, watertight, acid resistant storage container.
- Store batteries upright, on wooden pallets, in a secure, **covered** location, on a bermed impervious surface or in watertight, acid resistant containers.
- Do not pile batteries higher than 4 batteries high.
- Keep spill control equipment near batteries to neutralize any acid release (e.g. baking soda, lime).
- Do not place lead acid batteries in the garbage or incinerate batteries.
- Do not pour battery acid on the ground or into a drain, septic system, or storm drain.
- Ensure that battery cores are disposed of through a battery wholesaler/retailer, a permitted secondary lead smelter, a collection center or a reputable recycler.
- Maintain recycling or disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Lead Parts

- Remove lead tire weights and battery cable ends before crushing vehicles. Battery cable ends may be left on usable batteries and recycled along with the batteries.
- Store lead parts in a covered container that is strong enough to hold the weight of the lead.

Plastic wrapped lead acid batteries piled less than 4-high on a pallet, on an indoor impervious surface, notice the use of cardboard between layers of batteries.

MERCURY

Fluorescent Lamps and High Intensity Discharge Lamps, Mercury Switches

(A list of mercury recyclers can be obtained by request from the DEP or FADRA.)

Fluorescent and High Intensity Discharge Lamps

Spent lamps have been banned from solid waste incineration since 1994. Florida law prohibits spent lamp disposal in a landfill.

- To recycle lamps, store them in a manner that prevents them from breaking, and label each container with "**Spent Mercury-Containing Lamps**."
- Conduct a waste determination on spent lamps if you choose not to recycle your lamps.
- Lamps destined for recycling do not count towards a facility's hazardous waste generator status, if properly managed.
- Be able to demonstrate that you have not had the lamps stored for more than one year. This can be done by keeping a log, shipping papers, or by **labeling** storage containers with the **accumulation start date**.
- Do not break or crush lamps.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations, shipping papers, disposal or recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

Automotive Applications of Mercury

- Mercury Tilt Switches used on underhood and trunk lighting
- Four Wheel Drive Anti-Lock Braking Systems, usually 3 per vehicle
- Active Ride Control or Ride Leveling Sensor, 2 to 4 mercury switches used to adjust suspension on cornering events
- High Intensity Discharge Systems, headlights and tail lamps
- Virtual Image Instrument Panel

Mercury Switches

Mercury is a highly toxic metal often found in several automotive applications. Once released into the environment, mercury cannot be eliminated. For more information on automotive applications of mercury or for a list of automobile makes and models that contain mercury switches, a copy of the "Draft Wisconsin Mercury Sourcebook: Automotive" is available at http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/bnsdocs/hgsbook/auto.pdf

- Remove all mercury switches from the vehicle as soon as possible.
- Be careful not to break or puncture the mercury container during removal.
- Store mercury switches in a leak-proof, labeled, closed container. Store in a way that will prevent the capsules from breaking.
- Manage mercury switches as hazardous waste. Containers should be labeled "Hazardous Waste–Spent Mercury Switches" and dated with an accumulation start date. For more information, refer to pages 6 and 7.
- Maintain disposal records for a minimum of 3 years.
- Contact DEP or FADRA for a list of recyclers.

SCRAP METAL

- Catalytic converters may be removed prior to crushing and recycled for their platinum content.
- Maintain receipts for all scrap metal shipped off-site (including vehicles for shredding) for at least 3 years.

ALUMINUM SWEAT FURNACES

On March 23, 2000, a new Federal air emission standard came into effect. It states that:

"Dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions from each sweat furnace must be controlled to 0.80 nanograms of D/F toxic equivalent per dry standard cubic meter at eleven percent oxygen."

What does this mean to you?

- If you operate a sweat furnace at your facility, you are subject to this standard, ***regardless*** of size or location of the sweat furnace.
- You must either retrofit your existing sweat furnace with an afterburner (estimated cost according to EPA: $8,000 to $58,000),

OR

- Purchase a new sweat furnace that already meets the new standard,

OR

- Discontinue the use of the sweat furnace.

For more information:

- Consult the EPA brochure titled "New Regulations Controlling Emissions from Secondary Aluminum Production (Sweat Furnace Operations)" located in the Appendix of this workbook.
- Contact Cindy Phillips at FDEP in Tallahassee at (850) 921-9534, or Lee Page at EPA Region 4 in Atlanta at (404) 562-9131.
- Log on to http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw/alum2nd/alum2pg.html

WASTE TIRES

Waste tires should be protected from the elements to help prevent mosquito infestation.

In landfills, tires take up a large amount of space, harbor rodents, and collect gases. Illegally dumped tires or tire piles can pose health hazards by providing a breeding ground for mosquito infestation and the potential for fires. Citrus oil or baking soda can be used to kill larvae in water collecting in tires.

- Store waste tires indoors or outdoors with a cover to prevent the collection of standing water and to prevent mosquito larvae from thriving.
- If waste tires cannot be processed in a timely manner, leave waste tires on the rims to avoid problems with mosquitoes until the waste tires can be managed properly.
- Do not accumulate more than 1,500 waste tires on site without a permit from the DEP.
- Do not burn or bury waste tires.
- Transport stored waste tires regularly to prevent large accumulations.
- All haulers of over 25 tires must register with the DEP; use only vendors registered with the DEP.
- Dispose of tires at a permitted or DEP approved facility. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of facilities.
- Maintain disposal/recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

More than 50% of the nation's rubber supply is used to make tires. About 242 million tires are scrapped in the United States each year. Up to 80% of tires are now retreaded, recycled, or used as fuel.

CLEANING SOLUTIONS

A – Wash table for engine parts over an impervious surface draining to an oil-water separator; B – Wastewater capture, recycle and reuse storage system inside secondary containment.

Aqueous Parts Washers/Wastewater Management, Hot Tank Solutions, Parts Washers, Pressure Washing, Sump Sludge

Aqueous Parts Washers/ Wastewater Management

Aqueous parts washers provide environmental benefits because they do not use solvents that contain volatile hydrocarbons. However, some precautions must be taken concerning disposal of wastewater, sludge (see section on sump sludge), and filters. Wastewater is water that has been used for a purpose such as engine cleaning and is destined for disposal. All process wastewater should go to a sanitary sewer. No wastewater should ever be discharged to the ground. Check with your local sewage plant for information on discharge limits and to obtain a discharge permit if required. **Find out where the drains in your shop lead.**

- Use either an on-site capture and reuse system for wastewater or have a connection to a city sewer and wastewater treatment facility with the proper permitting.
- Notify and get written approval from the sanitary sewer system prior to discharging any wastewater.
- Floor cleaning wastewater may be contaminated with heavy metals and grease that need to be treated before discharging to the sewer. If not contaminated, the water may go to an oil/water separator (or another appropriate system) and then the sanitary sewer.
- Keep floors clean to begin with. Catch leaks before they hit the floor.
- Recycle floor mop water into cabinet washers.
- Steam cleaning, pressure washing and spray cabinet wastewater should go to an oil/water separator (or another appropriate system) before discharging to the sanitary sewer.

Aqueous Parts Washers/Wastewater Management *(continued)*

- Recirculate and reuse water until unusable.
- Do not dispose of spent parts washer fluids on the ground, down a drain, or in a dumpster or septic system.
- Conduct a waste determination on spent parts washer fluid and filters and dispose of properly.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Engine parts situated on a drain rack within a parts washer.

Hot Tank Solutions

A solution of caustic (alkaline) cleaners and water is commonly used in tanks for cleaning engines and parts. Spent solution and sludge may be hazardous due to corrosivity (pH ≥ 12.5) or high metal content.

- Accumulate spent cleaning solution and sludge removed from hot tanks in closed, labeled containers that are compatible with the waste placed in them.
- Conduct a waste determination on spent solution and sludge and dispose of properly.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.
- Notify and get written approval from the sanitary sewer system prior to discharging any wastewater.

Enclosed parts washers reduce vapor emissions during the washing process.

Parts Washers

Mineral spirits, Stoddard solution, petroleum naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, or diesel fuel may be hazardous due to ignitability. Other solvents may be toxic if they contain toluene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) or 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Spent parts washer fluids may also be hazardous due to elevated metal content from oils and greases.

- Do not dispose of spent parts washer fluids on the ground, into drains, into a septic system, or by evaporating.
- Do not use aerosol spray cans near your parts washers.
- Conduct a waste determination on spent parts washer fluid, sludge and filters and dispose of properly.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Pressure Washing

Pressure washing should be performed on a curbed concrete pad. Wastewater may contain heavy metals and greases, which if improperly managed, could contaminate soil and/or groundwater.

- Pressure wash parts and engines over a contained, impervious surface such as a wash table that drains to an oil/water separator.
- Do not allow wastewater, oils or greases on the ground.
- Do not allow wastes to flow into a septic tank or a drain leading to a ditch, stream, lake or dry well.
- Check with your local sewer utility to verify that drains in your pressure washing containment area are connected to a sanitary sewer system.
- Notify and receive written authorization prior to discharging wastewater to a sanitary sewer system.
- Maintain an oil/water separation system or sump regularly.
- Equip the oil/water separator with an emergency shut-off to prevent spills from entering the sewer, or discharging directly to surface waters.
- Conduct a waste determination on spent liquids and sludge and dispose of properly.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Sump Sludges

Sludges from your sump or oil/water separator may be hazardous waste. You will need to conduct a waste determination on sludge at a certified laboratory to determine if it is hazardous.

- If sludge tests as a hazardous waste, manage as a hazardous waste and dispose of the sludge through a hazardous waste management facility.
- Do not put hazardous sludge in the dumpster or on the ground, down a drain or into a septic system.
- Do not use a septic tank pumping service to dispose of sludge.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations for 3 years.

An enclosed pressure washing area, over concrete, with wash water drained through an oil/water separator.

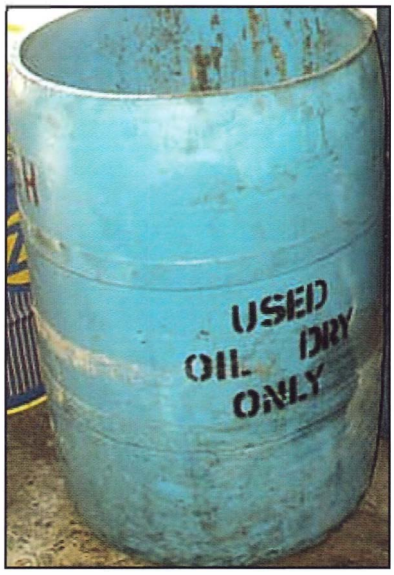
PROCESS AUTO SALVAGE WASTES

Absorbents, Aerosol Spray Cans, Air Emissions/ Toxic Air Pollutants/Volatile Organic Compounds, Contaminated Soil, Dust, Empty Containers, Shop Towels

Absorbents: Granular Clay, Pads, Booms (Pigs)

Check with your solid waste authority whether you may dispose of your oily wastes in the trash dumpster.

- Do not put spent absorbent in vehicles to be crushed or shredded, in drains, or on the ground.
- Maintain absorbent material in areas where fluids are generated, managed or stored.
- Soak up leaks and spills as soon as they occur and remove them in a timely manner.
- Manage absorbent that comes in contact with hazardous waste as a hazardous waste.
- Do not mix spent non-hazardous absorbent with spent hazardous absorbent.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and also disposal receipts for at least 3 years.



Aerosol Spray Cans

Partially empty spray cans may be regulated as hazardous waste if discarded because they contain ignitable propellants or chlorinated solvents. Empty spray cans are exempt from hazardous waste regulations and can be recycled as scrap metal. **Please Note:** An aerosol can that is empty of product, may still contain propellant. The aerosol can is still reactive (hazardous) until the propellant is completely discharged.

- Use the entire spray can before starting another, and empty cans completely before discarding.
- If a spray can malfunctions, handle as a hazardous waste or consider returning it to your supplier.
- Do not spray in/or around other solvents, waste or open containers to prevent contamination.
- Never spray a product in the air in lieu of proper disposal.
- Collect and conduct waste determinations on spray cans which are not empty.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Contaminated Soil

At some facilities, soil has become contaminated by past or ongoing vehicle handling practices. Improving daily work practices can alleviate the cost to remediate and dispose of contaminated soils.

- Prevent spills before they happen. Cleanup spills as soon as they happen or are discovered.
- Excavate contaminated soil as spills and leaks occur to prevent migration of the contamination.
- Collect the soil in appropriate, labeled containers and store the containers on a covered, impervious containment area until it can be cleaned or transported to a waste treatment facility.
- Do not dispose of contaminated soil in vehicles to be crushed or shredded.

- Do not store contaminated soils for an indefinite amount of time. Dispose of contaminated soil promptly to avoid additional contamination.
- Contact DEP for information on disposing of contaminated soil.
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Dust

Dust from your facility can pollute the air and cause complaints from your neighbors. Listed below are some techniques to prevent and suppress dust.

- Surface apply chemical suppressants to non-traveled areas. **Used oil cannot be used for this purpose.**
- Apply gravel or rock, sod, seed or mulch.
- Do not clear more vegetation than is necessary to provide ample work areas.
- Construct natural or artificial wind breaks or wind screens.
- Lower speed limits on roads.

Shop Towels

Dirty rags can become hazardous if used to soak up hazardous substances. However, dirty rags are exempt from regulation if managed correctly and picked up for laundering by an industrial rag/laundry service which is connected to a sanitary sewer. If a rag service is not used, then you must determine that your rags are not hazardous before putting them in the trash.

- Do not dispose of dirty shop towels in vehicles to be crushed or shredded.
- Avoid use of disposable towels.
- Do not throw dirty wipes, paper towels or rags into the dumpster if they have come into contact with hazardous solvents or waste.
- Keep waste shop towels in a closed, fireproof container labeled "**Used Shop Towels**."
- Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL COMPANIES

Contact your DEP District Office for a list of registered recycling and disposal companies:

- Northwest District.....(850) 695-8360
- Northeast District.....(904) 448-4300
- Southwest District.....(813) 744-6100
- Southeast District.....(561) 681-6600
- Central District.....(407) 894-7555
- South District.....(941) 332-6975

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Broward County Florida
http://www.co.broward.fl.us/ppio2300.htm

Chemical Manufacturer's Association - Chemical Transportation EMERGENCIES
(800) 424-9300

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know
http://www.epa/gov or (800) 424-9346
or (800) 741-4337

The Environmental Yellowpages, Inc.
P.O. Box 1375
Coral Springs, Florida 33077
(800) 541-1458
http://www.enviroyellowpages.com/

DEP Pollution Prevention Program
(850) 488-0300

Global Recycling Network - EPA Region 10 Public Information Center
http://grn.com/grn/

Greenlink
http://www.ccar-greenlink.org/green_shop.html

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
http://www.pca.state.mn.us/netscape4.html

SAGE: Solvent Alternatives Guide
http://clean.rti.org

Southern Waste Information Exchange, Inc.
(800) 441-7949

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cea/compliance/scrap/

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS AND HOTLINES

Florida State Warning Point (24 hour)
(800) 320-0519

Federal Information Center
(800) 688-9889

DEP Bureau of Emergency Response
(800) 342-5367 or (800) 342-DIALFMP
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/law/ber

DEP Waste Management Issues
(800) 741-4337 or (800) 7414-DEP

Florida Waste Exchange for Profit
(954) 967-0011

Hazardous Material Identification (MSDS)
(800) 631-1884

Hazardous Substances
(800) 633-7585

Lead Exposure (specific inquiries)
(800) 262-5323

NIOSH – Occupational Safety and Health
(800) 356-4674

Recycle Florida Today, Inc.
http://enviroworld.com/Resources/RFT.html

RCRA (EPA)
(800) 424-9346

SPILL REPORTING – 24 HOUR NUMBERS
National Response Center
(800) 424-8802

Waste Treatment Technology and Vendors
(800) 245-4505

Wastewater Treatment/Water Quality
(800) 624-8301

Worker Right-to-Know
(800) 423-7233

CHAPTER 2 TEST

True or False

_____ 1. It is legal to vent refrigerants to the environment as a means of disposal.

_____ 2. Reusable or recycled antifreeze can be used in facility vehicles, sold, or given away.

_____ 3. Brake fluid is allowed to be poured down any drain, on the ground, or placed in a dumpster.

_____ 4. Pouring used oil on the ground as weed control or dust suppressant is allowed.

_____ 5. Antifreeze, solvents, degreasers, and paint can be mixed with used oil for disposal.

_____ 6. Spent lead acid batteries contain lead and corrosive acids that are considered hazardous waste.

_____ 7. In order to store more than 1,500 scrap tires at your facility, you must have a permit from the DEP.

_____ 8. All wastewater from parts washing should go to a sanitary sewer (with written authorization) that goes to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and not to any other type of drain, such as a storm-water drain or septic system.

_____ 9. A septic tank pumping service can be used to dispose of oil/water separator sludge.

_____ 10. An acceptable way to dispose of used absorbent materials is to place them in the trunks of vehicles to be crushed.

_____ 11. Used oil filters should be punctured and drained for 24 hours before disposal.

Chapter Three

NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AND GUIDANCE PAGES

The following guidance pages include a step-by-step procedure, including forms, for developing and maintaining your facility-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

You need an NPDES permit if...

- dismantles automotive vehicles to recover, use, or sell used parts
- has a *primary* or *secondary* Standard Industrial Classification Code of 5015 or 5093 (for example, if your primary source of income is the sale of used vehicles [SIC Code 5521] but your second most important source of income is the sale of used parts [SIC Code 5015]), and if
- rainwater (stormwater) runs off the business' property, or could run off the property to any ditch, canal, stream, lake, or ocean or to a city storm sewer (different from sanitary sewer) through a curb, gutter, ditch, drain inlet, wetland or other surface water body.

How Do I Get a Permit?

Under the Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Industrial Activity (MSGP) permit you must fill out and mail in a document called a Notice of Intent (NOI). A sample is included in the Appendix. This can also be obtained from Florida DEP at:

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/
(follow the links for industrial activity)

or

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

or

1-(866) 336-6312 (toll free)
NPDES Stormwater Notice Center (operated by a contractor for basic assistance)

The permit provides a 5-year coverage period (permit-by-rule) at a cost of $500.00 to be submitted with the NOI.

What Is Required?

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be prepared for the facility as *required by the permit.*

What is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan?

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a document which:

- describes the facility and its operations,
- identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the facility,
- specifies appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff, and
- provides for periodic review of the SWPPP.

The SWPPP outlines your plans to continually ensure that "Potential Pollutants" are not exposed to rain or stormwater. The goal is to eliminate or minimize the chances of polluting stormwater that would leave your facility. You will be expected to review the success of your SWPPP and to make changes to the SWPPP as needed.

Here are some examples of Potential Pollutants:

POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT
used oil	on road diesel
used transmission fluid	off road diesel
used brake fluid	metals (aluminum, lead)
used wiper fluid	solvents/detergents
used antifreeze	hydraulic fluid
gasoline	lubricating fluids
batteries	mercury
oily water	

What Can I Do?

Use the Fill-in-the-Blanks Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan on the following pages,

OR:

Contact Florida Auto Dismantlers & Recyclers Association (FADRA) at 407-647-8839 for referral to a consultant to help you with permitting, preparation of the SWPPP, and setting up a sampling program.

No Professional Engineer's seal is required on your SWPPP.

What if I Don't?

Pursuant to Section 403.121 of the Florida Statutes, penalties can be assessed up to $10,000.00 per day per offense.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Name of Facility _____

Filled out by _____ Title _____

Permit Number _____

Step #1 Pollution Prevention Team

Use the following form to assign employees specific tasks involved with pollution prevention at your facility. Be sure to select employees that are available to perform the required tasks during the time frame you need them accomplished.

Responsibility	Name & Title
Chairperson of Team	
Implementation of BMPs	
Housekeeping	
Incoming Vehicle Inspections	
Routine and Quarterly Inspections	
Visual Wet Weather Observations	
Collection of Stormwater Samples	
Spill Response	
Employee Training and Record Keeping	
Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Review	

Step #2 Assessment of Site Activities

Use the following checklist to identify processes and areas of concern at your facility that may allow pollutants to come into contact with stormwater. Any item checked "yes" must be included in the Site Plan Drawing of your facility in Step #3.

Yes	No	Activity	Possible Pollutants
		Vehicle Holding Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids
		Dismantling Inside	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals
		Dismantling Outside	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals
		Fuel Removal Area (if separate from fluid removal area)	Good gasoline, waste gasoline, diesel

Yes	No	Activity	Possible Pollutants
		Fluid Removal Area (if separate from Dismantling Area)	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel
		Outside Fluid Storage Area	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, oily water, solvent, hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils
		Inside Motor & Transmission Storage	Oil and grease, metals
		Outside Motor & Transmission Storage	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Battery Storage Area	Metals, battery acid
		Tire Storage Area	Suspended solids
		Vehicle Storage Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids
		Outside Core Storage Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Scrap Storage Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Pressure Washing Area	Solvents, detergents, suspended solids
		Parts Cleaning Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids, solvents
		Crushing Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Soil Contamination Areas	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, oily water, solvent, hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils
		Spill Areas	
		Areas of Soil Erosion	Suspended solids

IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Yes or No	Pollutant	Yes or No
used oil		on road diesel	
used transmission fluid		off road diesel	
used brake fluid		batteries	
used wiper fluid		solvents/detergents	
used antifreeze		hydraulic fluid	
gasoline		oily water	
mercury			

Step #3 Site Plan Drawing

Use the following page to complete the Site Plan Drawing of your facility. Any item checked "yes" in the Assessment of Site Activities must be included. Also include:

- Property lines and acreage
- Adjacent streets, roads, entrances and exits
- Drainage areas and associated ground cover
- Direction of stormwater flow and any storm drains
- "North" direction
- Existing and planned buildings and structures and floor drains
- Retention ponds, swales, berms, wetlands
- Where stormwater leaves the property and where it goes (ditch, canal, creek, lake, river, ocean)

Step #4 Best Management Practices

Use the following checklist to select the BMPs that are appropriate to your facility.

BMP	Implemented Yes, No, or N/A
Vehicles are inspected as they come in and are checked for cracked batteries and fluid leaks.	
All fluids are removed from vehicles before they are stored in the main storage area.	
Used oil is kept in clearly labeled containers (labeled "Used Oil") separate from parts cleaning solvents, antifreeze, and fuel.	
Engine oil is drained and stored in clearly labeled tanks or containers. Tanks and containers are kept in good condition, free of any visible spills or leaks, structural damage, or deterioration.	
Antifreeze is drained and reused or disposed of properly and stored in clearly labeled containers, with waste antifreeze and usable antifreeze stored separately.	
Windshield washer fluid is drained for reuse or disposal with antifreeze.	
Batteries are removed as soon as feasible after vehicle enters the facility. Batteries are stored inside on a pallet or outside in a leak proof covered container, away from traffic areas.	
All pressure washing operations are performed indoors or in covered and bermed outside cleaning areas.	
Parts washing water is captured and recycled or disposed of by a licensed disposal company and NEVER allowed to run to ground, down a drain, or into a septic system.	
Substances used to wash/clean parts are replaced by less volatile/less harmful products whenever possible (i.e., non-phosphate soaps for detergents, naphtha for harsher solvents).	
Cleaning fluids are recycled and reused where practical.	
Crusher fluids are captured to prevent spillage. This mixture of fluids is collected in a spill-proof covered container and disposed of properly. It is not allowed to run to ground, down a drain, or into a septic system. The drain within the crusher is kept clean so that the fluids do not collect and overflow from the crusher onto the ground, down a drain, or into a septic system.	
A preventive maintenance program that involves timely inspections and/or maintenance of all facility equipment has been developed.	
The crusher and other equipment is kept clean.	

Best Management Practices (cont'd)

BMP	Implemented Yes, No, or N/A
Periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills and malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts are conducted. Tanks, valves, hoses, and containers are regularly inspected and checked for signs of wear or weakness.	
Valves on secondary containment are kept in the "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is being removed.	
Labeled spill clean up equipment is provided at locations where spills are most likely to occur.	
Clean-up procedures are in place, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other clean-up methods to collect, dispose of, or recycle spilled or leaked fluids. An adequate supply of dry absorbent material is kept on-site and disposed of properly. Used absorbent is never disposed of in vehicles to be crushed.	
Oil or other fluids spilled during parts removal are immediately contained, cleaned up, and the cleaning materials disposed of properly.	
When parts are removed, they are drained. Drip pans are not left unattended.	
When refueling, vehicles and equipment are parked as close to the pump as possible. The fuel nozzle is kept upright when not in use, and replaced securely in the pump.	
Any spills that may occur around fueling areas are immediately controlled, cleaned up, and the cleaning materials disposed of properly.	
All fluid, waste, and core containers are labeled, kept closed and stored away from traffic areas, preferably under cover.	
All tanks, drums, and containers are inspected regularly as required for leaks, spills, and labeling.	
Vehicle fluids, oil, or fuels are not used for dust control or weed control.	
Parts are removed on a concrete pad, under cover.	
Training on pollution prevention is provided annually to all employees.	
The SWPPP is reviewed annually and modified as needed.	
No solvents, detergents, wash water, or other fluids are poured down a drain, into a septic system, or allowed to run to ground.	
Hoods are kept down where any vehicles are stored.	

Step #5 Annual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Topics to be covered during the annual training include:

- the purpose and requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan;
- spill prevention and response procedures;
- reporting procedures;
- automotive fluids, used oil and spent solvent management;
- good housekeeping practices;
- lead-acid battery management;
- current and proposed Best Management Practices;
- parts handling and storage.

Have each employee at the training sign a sheet (sample below) and give the date and instructor of the training.

Annual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Facility Name: _____

Location: _____

Print Name	Sign Name

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Instructor: _____ Date: _____

Step #6 Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Use the following checklist to inspect the facility and document the results once during each calendar quarter, as required by the MSGP.

Date _____ Inspected by _____ Title _____

Area/Action	What did you see?	What did you do about it?
HOLDING AREA		
Look at each vehicle for leaks, clutter, hoods down		
DISMANTLING AREA		
Check for stains, spills, leaks of fluids		
Is dismantling being done in the designated area		
Drain gasoline when vehicles come in so it can be reused or recycled		
FLUID STORAGE AREA		
Check all fluid containers for leaks, levels, labeling, and housekeeping		
INSIDE PARTS STORAGE AREA		
Ensure drip pans are in place if necessary		
Inspect for leaks and spills		
Ensure parts are stored on racks or pallets		
OUTSIDE PARTS STORAGE AREA		
Ensure parts are completely drained before storage		
Ensure parts are stored off the ground		
Inspect for leaks and spills		
VEHICLE STORAGE AREA		
Ensure all fluids have been removed from vehicles		
Ensure all batteries have been removed from vehicles		
Ensure hoods are kept down		
Ensure vehicles are stored in rows or in an appropriately organized manner		

Quarterly Inspection Checklist (cont'd)

Area/Action	What did you see?	What did you do about it?
PARTS WASHING/PRESSURE WASHING AREA		
Ensure no wash water runs to ground, down a drain, or into septic system		
Ensure all equipment is in good working order		
If solvent sink is used, ensure regular servicing and proper disposal of spent solvent		
CORE AND SCRAP STORAGE AREAS		
Ensure cores are completely drained before storage		
Ensure cores are stored under cover over an impervious surface or out of the rain		
CRUSHING AREA		
Ensure all fluids and batteries have been removed from vehicles before crushing		
Inspect crusher for leaks and spills		
STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATION		
Ensure sample point is accessible and clean		
Ensure nothing is stored around the sample point		
Look at the vegetation for signs of oil		
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		
Evaluate each piece of equipment for leaks		
Repair any hydraulic lines, hoses, cylinders, etc. promptly		

Step #7 Quarterly Stormwater Visual Monitoring

1st Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

2nd Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

3rd Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

4th Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

Use the following checklist to visually examine a sample of your stormwater runoff once each calendar quarter, when and if you have a discharge, and verify that no noticeable pollutants are present in the stormwater discharge. Make copies of this page to use for each quarter. N/D = no discharge. The results are to be kept with the SWPPP.

DO YOU SEE?	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU SEE *(suds, oil sheen, water is cloudy, smell of gasoline)*	POTENTIAL SOURCE *(anything seem to be different or out of place)*	CORRECTIVE ACTION *(what did you do to fix the problem)*
Material floating on the surface of the water?			
Solids settling to bottom of container?			
Solids suspended in water?			
Oil or grease?			
Discoloration of the water?			
Turbidity *(is the water cloudy or clear)?*			
Foam or suds?			
Odor, *(gasoline, antifreeze)?*			
Other unusual conditions about the water?			

Temporary Suspension of Permit Requirements

The permit requirements to sample stormwater discharge can be temporarily suspended when there are adverse weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions are defined as those that:

- make sampling dangerous to personnel, (e.g. high wind, excessive lightning)
- make access to the discharge impossible, (e.g. flooding, freezing conditions, extended periods of drought)

You must document when adverse weather conditions result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to sample stormwater discharges. The documentation must be included as part of the SWPPP. Documentation will include:

- the date of the suspension
- time
- names of personnel that witnessed the adverse weather condition
- the nature of the adverse condition

In the event of adverse weather conditions you should reschedule sampling during the next safe rain event.

Step #8 Analytical Stormwater Sampling

Collection of stormwater samples for laboratory analysis is to be conducted once each calendar quarter during the 2nd year of the permit coverage. Five-year permit coverage begins two days after the facility's complete NOI is received by Florida DEP. The analytical data from each quarter is to be entered on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Then the data from all four quarters is to be averaged and summarized on a fifth and separate DMR. Samples of DMRs are included in the Appendix.

This process is to be repeated in the 4th year of permit coverage unless the average values for the samples in year 2 were beneath the cut-off concentrations (benchmarks). The five DMRs are to be submitted by March 31 of the next year. Copies of all DMRs are to be maintained with the SWPPP.

Information about monitoring requirements is contained in the confirmation letter sent by Florida DEP upon receipt of your facility's NOI.

Information about when to sample, how to obtain a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), and when to send it in is available from Florida DEP at:

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/
(follow the links for industrial activity)

or

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

or

1-(866) 336-6312

Rain Gauge

Accurate stormwater sampling information requires a rain gauge (from any hardware store) mounted in a place such as a door rack or a front-end rack so it is not shielded or blocked from rain or mounted to receive runoff from a roof or shed.

Qualifying Rain Event

Stormwater monitoring requires a qualifying rain event in order to provide accurate results. Specifically, samples should be collected when the following conditions exist:

- There must have been no rain in the previous 3 days (72 hours) of the sampling event;
- Sampling should not begin until the storm has produced a minimum of 0.1 inches rainfall;
- Samples should be collected in the first 30 minutes of the storm or as soon as there is adequate flow at the sampling location.

The sequence of events required to collect qualified samples is as follows:

1. Confirm designated sample point (shown on Site Plan Drawing).
2. Inventory materials for sampling kit. Materials include as a minimum:
   - Latex gloves
   - Sample bottles
   - Wrapping material for sample bottles
   - Plastic scoop
   - Chain-of-Custody forms
   - Preaddressed mailing label
   - Freezer pack
   - Plastic bags (for forms)
   - Cooler
3. Prior to projected rain event ensure *rain gauge* is empty.
4. Wearing latex gloves, collect sample with scoop and pour into sample bottles. Fill all sample bottles to the top. **DO NOT** scrape the bottom of the sampling location when collecting samples.

   CAUTION: SOME SAMPLE BOTTLES CONTAIN ACID PRESERVATIVES. DO NOT REMOVE PRESERVATIVES FROM BOTTLES. EXERCISE ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT ACID FROM GETTING ON YOUR BODY. SHOULD YOU GET ACID ON YOU, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH WITH WATER FOR A MINIMUM OF 15 MINUTES AND SEEK FIRST AID ASSISTANCE.

5. Record date, time, and amount of rainfall from *rain gauge*.
6. Wrap sample bottles in bubble pack or equivalent for protection and pack with freezer pack, in cooler, immediately. Do not allow samples to sit uncooled.
7. Complete Chain-of-Custody form provided by the laboratory, enclose in plastic bag, and place inside cooler.
8. Ship cooler to laboratory via **overnight service or two-day delivery service**.

Step #9 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Assessment

Date_____ Inspected by _____ Title_____

Every year, you must check your SWPPP and make changes to improve it if necessary. Use the following checklist to review, document, and make the appropriate changes to your SWPPP and the facility. Keep the Annual Reports with your SWPPP.

Items to Check	Yes	No	Observation	Suggested Modifications if Appropriate
Is Pollution Prevention Team current?				
Is the Site Plan Drawing accurate?				
Are BMPs being implemented according to schedule?				
Are the BMPs working?				
Do BMPs need to be changed or added?				
Do the Discharge Monitoring Reports show improvement?				
Were there any spills during the past year?				
Is your inventory of Potential Pollutants still accurate?				
Are your structural BMPs (retention ponds, swales, berms) being maintained?				

Items to Check	Yes	No	Observation	Suggested Modifications if Appropriate
Does the facility maintain good housekeeping?				
Have you signed the certification for your SWPPP and for this Annual Report?				
Has your Annual Pollution Prevention Training been performed and documented?				

Each Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Assessment requires a signature by an authorized representative.

Management Review and Certification

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Authorized Signature Date

Step #10 Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

This facility does _____ / does not _____ have non-stormwater discharges. Non-stormwater discharges are illicit discharges connected to the storm sewer, i.e., floor drains, sinks, closed loop wash water recycling systems. If so, list below.

Non-Stormwater Discharge	Yes or No
Parts washing water containing detergents or solvents	
Air compressor condensate contaminated with compressor oil	
Other	

Each facility is required to have a Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification signed by an authorized representative of the facility.

Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____

Authorized Signature Date

Although a Professional Engineer's seal is not required to authorize the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, it requires a signature by an authorized representative of the facility.

Management Review and Certification

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Authorized Signature Date

CHAPTER 3 TEST

True or False

_____ 1. If your facility has a primary or secondary Standard Industrial Classification Code of 5015 or 5093, and stormwater potentially discharges from the site, you are required to have a NPDES permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

_____ 2. The goal of a SWPPP is to eliminate or minimize the chances of polluting stormwater that might leave your facility.

_____ 3. You are required to have your SWPPP stamped by a Professional Engineer.

_____ 4. Pursuant to Section 403.121 of the Florida Statures, penalties of up to $10,000.00 per day per offense can be assessed for failure to obtain and comply with NPDES permit conditions.

_____ 5. Proposed Best Management Practices identified in the SWPPP for your facility should have identified target dates for completion.

_____ 6. Visual Wet Weather Monitoring is required quarterly for the life of the permit.

_____ 7. The life of the permit (five years) begins two days after the facility's complete Notice of Intent is received by Florida DEP.

_____ 8. Collection of stormwater samples for laboratory analysis is to be conducted once each calendar quarter every year of the permit coverage.

_____ 9. Samples should be collected in the first 30 minutes of the storm or as soon as there is adequate flow at the sampling location.

_____ 10. Each facility is required to have a Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification signed by the authorized representative of the facility.

APPENDIX/ REFERENCE

Guidance for the Reporting Requirements of the State of Florida's Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP)

The following are step-by-step instructions for completing Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), as required under the MSGP. The words and phrases in italics refer to specific locations or headings on the DMR. If more than one storm event was sampled for a given quarter, the additional monitoring data must be submitted on a separate quarterly DMR for each outfall and for each storm event sampled.

General Instructions

Name/Address

Enter the *Permittee Name* and *Mailing Address*. Enter the *Facility Name and Location* only if different from the permittee name and mailing address.

Permit Number

Enter the Facility Identification number for the facility.

Discharge Number

Enter the facility's *Discharge Number.* If the facility is submitting monitoring results for more than one outfall, each outfall's results must be recorded on a separate DMR page and must display the outfall's *Discharge Number.* A unique discharge number (e.g., 001, 002, etc.) must be assigned to each outfall.

No Discharge

Check the box labeled *Check here if No Discharge* if no storm water discharge occurred from the outfall during the monitoring period.

Recording of Sample Results

Enter the monitoring for each parameter in the specified units.

Sample Type

Enter "Grab" for the sample type, as required by the MSGP.

Identification/Certification

Enter *Name/Title of the Principal Executive Officer, Signature of the Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent, Telephone Number,* and *Date* at the bottom of the DMR after reading the Certification Statement.

Comments and Explanation of Any Violations

The facility's applicable sector, subsector, and SIC code will be preprinted on the DMR in the *Comments* section. Any corrections, comments, or references to attachments should be recorded here by the permittee.

Additional Instructions for Completing the PER STORM EVENT DMR

Monitoring Period

Enter the quarter period covered by the DMR (e.g., for the first quarter of 2002, enter 01/01/02-03/31/02).

Date of Storm Event

Enter the date the sample was taken.

Storm Event Characteristics

Record the duration of the storm, as well as the time elapsed (in days) since the last measurable storm greater than 0.1 inch.

Recording Estimated Rainfall

Enter the estimated rainfall for the given storm event in inches.

Recording Estimated Storm Discharge Volume

Enter the estimated total volume of stormwater discharge in gallons.

Frequency of Analysis

Enter the sampling frequency (frequency should correspond to the preprinted permit requirement). Required sampling frequency, at a minimum, is once per quarter for a storm event greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall.

Additional Instructions for Completing the ANNUAL DMR

Monitoring Period

Enter the annual period covered by the DMR (e.g., for year 2002, enter 01/01/02 - 12/31/02).

Recording of Sample Results—Average

Enter the annual average monitoring results for each parameter.

Frequency of Analysis

Enter the sampling frequency (i.e., the actual total number of sampling events per year).

REMEMBER

Before Submitting Your DMR Please Check:

- If there is no discharge for the monitoring period, the *Check here if No Discharge* box must be marked accordingly.
- If there is a discharge for the monitoring period, ALL blanks on the DMR must be completed.
- If the DMR is signed and dated by the Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent.

Send Completed DMRS to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
NPDES Stormwater MSGP DMR
Mail Station #2511
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

- **What test methods must I use in conducting performance tests?**

The test method required to determine dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions is EPA Reference Method 23. This method and other test methods can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60, or the Emissions Measurement Center (EMC) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc

- **What are the monitoring requirements for afterburners?**

You must operate a device that continuously monitors and records the afterburner operating temperature. This device must be installed at the exit of the afterburner's combustion zone, and it must record the temperature in 15 minute block averages and also determine and record the average temperature for each three-hour block period.

You must prepare and implement for each emission unit, a written Operation Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) plan, approved by your permitting authority, that shows how you are complying with the national standards.

You must also inspect each afterburner at least once a year and record the results of the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the OM&M plan. You must maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) for at least five years for each affected source with emissions controlled by an afterburner.

STATE OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

- **How does the new EPA regulation relate to state or local requirements?**

Some state or local agencies have existing control requirements that you must continue to meet. Check with your state or local agency for the specific requirements that apply to your sweat furnace operation.

Most state and local permit authorities also have operating permit programs (a Clean Air Act requirement under Part 70) that you must comply with. However, under this new regulation for sweat furnaces, EPA has specified that the state or local permit authority has discretion to defer operating permits until December 9, 2004 for sweat furnace operations at area sources of HAPs (i.e., facilities that emit, or have the potential to emit considering controls, less than 10 tons per year of any individual HAP or less than 25 tons per year of any combination of HAPs). This deferral is not automatic, so you should check with your state or local agency to see if your operation has a deferral.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- **Whom can you contact?**

For more information, contact your state or local air pollution control agency, state Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP), or state Small Business Ombudsman (SBO). Remember, states and local agencies may have additional requirements. The State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (STAPPA/ALAPCO) website is: http://www.4cleanair.org/
A list of the state SBAP and SBO contacts can be found at:
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/sbap/offices.html

You may also contact the EPA Regional Office in your state or territory.

EPA Regional Offices and Telephone Numbers

Region	States	Telephone
1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	(617) 918-1314
2	NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	(212) 637-4023
3	DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, District of Columbia	(800) 438-2474
4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	(404) 562-9131
5	IL, IN MI, WI MN, OH	(312) 353-6684 (312) 886-6794 (312) 353-9228
6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	(214) 665-7296
7	IA, KS, MO, NE	(913) 551-7566
8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	(303) 312-6581
9	AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Guam	(415) 744-1219
10	AK, ID, WA, OR	(206) 553-4273

This pamphlet is intended for general reference only; it is not a full and complete statement of the technical or legal requirements associated with the regulation. A copy of the rule can be obtained from the Federal Register or the EPAís Air Toxics Website (ATW) rule and implementation page for secondary aluminum at:
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw/alum2nd/alum2pg.html

If you need TTN assistance, call (919) 541-5384.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA-456/F-00-004
November 2000

Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards (MD-12)

EPA

New Regulation Controlling Emissions from Secondary Aluminum Production (Sweat Furnace Operations)

EPA'S NEW REGULATION CONTROLLING EMISSIONS FROM SWEAT FURNACE OPERATIONS

• The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued national regulations to control air emissions from secondary aluminum production facilities. These facilities include aluminum scrap shredders, thermal chip dryers, scrap dryers/delacquering kilns/decoating kilns, group 2 furnaces (processing clean charge only and no reactive fluxing), sweat furnaces, dross-only furnaces, and rotary dross coolers.

This brochure presents a summary of the requirements of the standard for owners and operators of sweat furnaces only (i.e., emission limits, performance testing, and operating and monitoring requirements). The full regulation appeared in the March 23, 2000, edition of the Federal Register [Vol. 65, No. 57, beginning on page 15690].

GENERAL INFORMATION

• What is a sweat furnace?

A sweat furnace is a unit designed and used exclusively to reclaim aluminum from scrap that contains substantial quantities of iron by using heat to separate the low melting point aluminum from the scrap while the higher melting point iron remains in solid form. These units are also commonly known as dry hearth furnaces.

• Where are sweat furnaces located?

Due to their small size and portability, sweat furnaces are common in many industries. They are used to process scrap that cannot be processed in other furnaces. For example, scrap yards use sweat furnaces to reclaim aluminum from many forms of scrap (sheet and cast aluminum), and automotive salvage yards use them to reclaim aluminum from unusable auto parts (such as, transmissions).

• Why are sweat furnaces included in the regulation?

The Clean Air Act directs EPA to regulate emissions of 188 toxic chemicals, which include organic hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), inorganic gaseous HAPs (hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride and chlorine), and particulate HAP metals. Some of these pollutants, including dioxins are known to, or suspected of, causing cancer, and all are harmful to humans.

The secondary aluminum regulation helps protect public health by requiring that you reduce air emissions from your sweat furnace to comply with the national limits.

EPA estimates that with full compliance with this rule, nationwide toxic emissions would be reduced by about 12,400 tons per year (11,300 megagrams/year). Emissions of other pollutants, such as particulate matter and volatile organic compounds, would also be reduced.

• When must I meet these standards?

If your operation is **an existing source** (a sweat furnace that began construction or reconstruction prior to February 11, 1999), then you must be in compliance **no later than March 24, 2003.** On the other hand, if you operate **a new source** (constructed or reconstructed after February 11, 1999), **then you must have complied by March 23, 2000,** or upon startup, whichever is later.

• How much will it cost?

Estimates of the average cost for adding an afterburner to a sweat furnace to control dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions range from $8,000 to $58,000, depending on the size of the furnace.

• What happens if I don't comply?

If you fail to comply with the requirements of the rule, you could face legal action under the Clean Air Act. You may be assessed civil penalties of $25,000 per day for non-compliance.

SWEAT FURNACE REQUIREMENTS

• Does this regulation apply to me?

The secondary aluminum production regulation applies to **ALL** sweat furnace operations regardless of their location and size.

• What emission limits must sweat furnaces meet?

If you are an owner/operator of a sweat furnace, you must control the dioxin /furan (D/F) emissions from each sweat furnace to 0.80 nanogram of D/F toxic equivalent per dry standard cubic meter (3.5×10^{-10} grain per dry standard cubic foot) at 11 percent oxygen.

As an alternative, you may operate and maintain an afterburner with a design residence time of 0.8* seconds or greater and an operating temperature of 1600 °F or greater. If you elect to comply with these afterburner requirements, you would not be required to conduct emissions testing to show compliance with the emission limit.

• What operating standards must I meet?

If you choose to install and operate an afterburner with a design residence time of 0.8* seconds or greater and an operating temperature of 1600 °F or greater, then you must maintain the average afterburner temperature at no less than 1600 °F. The afterburner must operate in accordance with your operation maintenance and monitoring plan.

However, even if you are using an afterburner, you can choose to comply with the emission limits by conducting an initial compliance test. In this case, you must then maintain the afterburner average operating temperature at the level established during the performance test.

• When must I conduct performance tests?

If you choose to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the regulation by conducting an initial compliance test, then the test must be conducted prior to the compliance deadline.

If you choose to comply with the alternative equipment standard, you are not required to conduct emission testing.

**The rule is being amended to reflect this time.*

NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE MULTI-SECTOR GENERIC PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

(RULE 62-621.300(5), F.A.C.)

This form is to be completed and submitted to the Department before use of the Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) provided in Rule 62-621.300(5), F.A.C. The type of facility or activity that qualifies for use of this generic permit, the conditions of the permit, and additional requirements to request coverage are specified in Rule 62-621.300(5)(a), F.A.C. Note that additional requirements for requesting coverage include submittal of the applicable generic permit fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. You should familiarize yourself with the generic permit and the attached instructions before completing this form. **Please print or type information in the appropriate areas below.**

I. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Facility ID _____

II. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

A. Operator Name:			
B. Address:			
C. City:		D. State:	E. Zip Code:
F. Operator Status:	G. Responsible Authority:		
	H. Phone No.:		

III. FACILITY LOCATION INFORMATION:

A. Operator Name:			
B. Address:			
C. City:		D. State:	E. Zip Code:
F. County:	G. Latitude: ° ' "	Longitude: ° ' "	
H. Is the facility located on Indian lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No		I. Water Management District:	
J. Facility Contact:			K. Phone No.:

DEP Form 62-621.300(5)(b)
Effective October 22, 2000

IV. FACILITY ACTIVITY INFORMATION:

A. SIC or Designated Activity Code(s)	Primary:	Secondary:	
B. Monitoring code (1, 2, 3, or 4):	C. Will construction be conducted for stormwater controls? ☐ Yes ☐ No		
D. Other Existing Permits	ERP No.:	Wastewater Permit No.:	Other (specify):

V. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

A. MS4 Operator Name:							
B. Discharge Location(s):							
Outfall No.	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Water Name
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	

VI. CERTIFICATION[1]:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name and Official Title (Type or Print):

Signature: _____ Date Signed: _____

[1]Signatory requirements are contained in Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C.

INSTRUCTIONS – DEP FORM 62-621.300(5)(b)
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO USE MULTI-SECTOR GENERIC PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

Who Must File an NOI:

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122 prohibits point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Under the State of Florida's delegated authority to administer the NPDES program, operators that have stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the State must file for and obtain either coverage under an appropriate generic permit contained in Chapter 62-621, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), or an individual permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-620, F.A.C.

Where to File NOI:

NOIs for coverage under this generic permit must be sent to the following address:

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Part I – Identification Number

Enter the facility's DEP identification number (generic permit coverage number) if known. If an ID number has not yet been assigned to this facility, leave this item blank.

Part II – Applicant Information

Item A.: Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this application. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. The name of the operator may or may not be the same as the name of the facility.

Items B. – E.: Provide the complete mailing address of the facility operator, including city, state, and zip code.

Item F.: Enter the appropriate one letter code from the list below to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility:

F = Federal; S = State; P = Private; M = Public (other than federal or state); O = Other

Items G. – H.: Provide the name and telephone number (including area code) of the person authorized to submit this application on behalf of the facility operator. This should be the same person as indicated in the certification in Part VI.

Part III – Facility Location Information

Items A. – E.: Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, and zip code. Do not provide a P.O. Box number as the street address.

Item F.: Enter the county in which the facility is located.

Item G.: Enter the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility.

Item H.: Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian lands.

Item I.: Enter the appropriate five or six letter code from the list below to indicate the Water Management District the facility is located within:

NWFWMD = Northwest Florida Water Management District
SRWMD = Suwannee River Water Management District
SFWMD = South Florida Water Management District
SWFWMD = Southwest Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD = St. John's River Water Management District

Items J. – K.: Give the name, title, and telephone number (including area code) of the person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility, with the facts reported in this application, and who can be contacted by the Department if necessary.

Part IV – Facility Activity Information:

Item A.: List, in descending order of significance, up to two 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes that best describe the principal products or services provided at the facility identified in Part III. For industrial activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(xi) that do not have SIC codes that accurately describe the principal products produced or services provided, use the appropriate two letter code from the list below:

HZ = Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iv)]

LF = Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(v)]

SE = Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(vii)]

TW = Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix)]

Item B.: Enter the appropriate 1-digit monitoring code for the facility from the list below. The monitoring requirements for the facility are contained in the MSGP.

1 = Not subject to monitoring requirements under the conditions of the permit.
2 = Subject to monitoring requirements and required to submit data.
3 = Subject to monitoring requirements but not required to submit data.
4 = Subject to monitoring requirements but submitting certification for monitoring exclusion.

Item C.: Indicate whether any construction will be conducted to install or develop stormwater controls.

Item D.: Provide the permit number for any existing state, federal, or local environmental permit(s) issued to the facility, including any environmental resource permit (ERP) issued by DEP or the Water Management District; any DEP wastewater facility permit; and, any EPA-issued NPDES permit.

Part V – Discharge Information

Item A.: If the facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the operator of the MS4 (e.g., municipality name, county name), and in Item B of this Part enter "MS4" as the outfall number and indicate the receiving water of the discharge from the MS4. (See Chapter 62-624, F.A.C., for the definition of an MS4.)

Item B.: If the facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity directly to receiving water(s), list each outfall; the receiving water of each outfall; and, the latitude and longitude of each outfall if available.

Part VI – Certification

Type or print the name and official title of the person signing the certification. Sign and date the certification.

Section 403.161, F.S., provides severe penalties for submitting false information on this application (NOI) or any reports or records required by a permit. There are both civil and criminal penalties, in addition to the revocation of permit coverage for submitting false information.

Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C., requires that the application (NOI) and any reports required by the permit to be signed as follows:

A. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer as described in Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C.;
B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or,
C. For a municipality, state, federal or other public facility, by a principal executive officer or elected official.

Quarterly DMR for Years 2 and 4

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location)
NAME
ADDRESS
FACILITY
LOCATION

Fill in Facility ID Number

Fill in Permittee Name, Facility Name, and Facility Address

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

PERMIT NUMBER (2 - 16)	DISCHARGE NUMBER (2 - 17)
FLR05	

Unless taking more than one sample, fill in 001

MONITORING PERIOD

	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			
	(20 - 21)	(22 - 23)	(24 - 25)		(26 - 27)	(28 - 29)	(30 - 31)

☐ Check here if No Discharge

Check here if no discharge for quarter

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

Fill in beginning and ending dates of this quarter

PARAMETER		QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (3 Card Only) (46 - 53) AVERAGE	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (3 Card Only) (46 - 53) MAXIMUM	UNITS	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (4 Card Only) (38 - 45) MINIMUM	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (4 Card Only) (46 - 53) AVERAGE	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (4 Card Only) (54 - 61) MAXIMUM	NO. EX	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64 - 68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69 - 70)
DATE OF STORM EVENT	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **	*****	* *	*******	*** **
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **	*****		*******	*** **
DURATION OF STORM ____ HRS	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT			INS	*** **	*** **		GALS	* *		*** **
ELAPSED SINCE LAST STORM > 0.1 INS ____ DAYS	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	**	ESTIMATE RAINFALL		*** **	*** **	ESTIMATE VOL DIS				
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED 00530 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **		mg/l	* *		
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*			*** **	*** **	REPORT DAILY MX				
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE 01104 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **		mg/l	* *		
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **	REPORT DAILY MX				
IRON, TOTAL RECOVERABLE 00980 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **		mg/l	*		
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **	REPORT DAILY MX				
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE 01114 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *		*** **	*** **		mg/l	* *		
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****			*** **	*** **	REPORT DAILY MX			QTRLY	GRAB

Fill in Date of Rainfall

Fill in Duration of Rainfall

Number of Days since last rain

Fill in # of inches of rain received

Fill in estimate of volume of stormwater leaving property

Results from lab of TSS

Results from lab of Al

Results from lab of Fe

Results from lab of Pb

Name and title of permittee typed or printed

Date of signature

Telephone number of facility

Signature of permitee

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER			TELEPHONE		DATE	
	I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS AND THAT BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C 1001 AND 32 U.S.C. 1319. *(PENALTIES UNDER THESE STATUES MAY INCLUDE FINES UP TO $10,000 AND OR MAXIMUM IMPRISONMENT OF BETWEEN 6 MONTHS AND 6 YEARS.)*		AREA	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT				

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*

SECTOR M: AUTO SALVAGE YARDS
SIC CODE 5015

Send completed DMR to: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, NPDES Stormwater MSGP DMR, Mail Station #2511, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida

Annual DMR for Years 2 and 4

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name / Location)
NAME
ADDRESS
FACILITY
LOCATION

Fill in Permittee Name, Facility Name, and Facility Address

Fill in Facility ID Number

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

(2 - 16)	(2 - 17)
FLR05	
PERMIT NUMBER	DISCHARGE NUMBER

Unless taking more than one sample, fill in 001

MONITORING PERIOD

	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM				TO			
	(20 - 21)	(22 - 23)	(24 - 25)		(26 - 27)	(28 - 29)	(30 - 31)

☐ Check here if No Discharge

Check here if no discharge for year

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

Fill in beginning and ending dates of this year

PARAMETER (32 -37)		(3 Card Only) QUA (46 - 53) AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	(4 Card Only) (38 - 45) MINIMUM	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION (46 - 53) AVERAGE	(54 - 61) MAXIMUM	UNITS	NO. EX. (62 - 63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64 - 68)	SAMPLE TITE (69 - 70)
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *	*** **	*** **		*****	mg/l			
00530 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	*****	** ** *		*** **	100 ANNL AVG	*****			ONCE/ QTR	GRAB
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *	*** **	*** **				*		
01104 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	*****	** ** *		*** **	0.75 ANNL AVG				ONCE/ QTR	GRAB
IRON, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *	*** **	*** **				* *		
00980 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	*****	** ** *		*** **	1 ANNL AVG				ONCE/ QTR	GRAB
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	** ** *	*** **	*** **			mg/l	* *		
01114 1 0 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	*****			*** **	0.0816 ANNL AVG				ONCE/ QTR	GRAB
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS										

Average of TSS

Average of Al

Average of Fe

Average of Pb

Name and title of permittee typed or printed

Telephone number of facility

Date of Signature

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER		TELEPHONE	DATE
	I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS AND THAT BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C 1001 AND 32 U.S.C. 1319. *(PENALTIES UNDER THESE STATUES MAY INCLUDE FINES UP TO $10,000 AND OR MAXIMUM IMPRISONMENT OF BETWEEN 6 MONTHS AND 6 YEARS.)*		
TYPED OR PRINTED		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT	AREA / NUMBER / YEAR / MO / DAY

Signature of permitee

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*

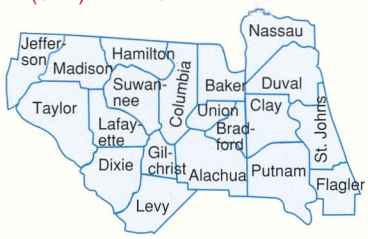
SECTOR M: AUTO SALVAGE YARDS
SIC CODE 5015

Send completed DMR to: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, NPDES Stormwater MSGP DMR, Mail Station #2511, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICES OF THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Hazardous Waste Regulation Section
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #4560
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
(850) 488-0300

Northeast District
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, FL 32256
(904) 448-4300

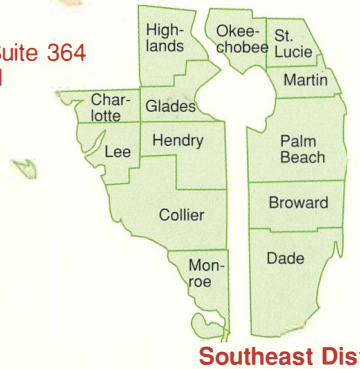


Northwest District
160 Government Center
Pensacola, FL 32501
(850) 695-8360

Southwest District
3804 Coconut Palm Dr.
Tampa, FL 33619
(813) 744-6100

Central District
3319 Maguire Blvd.
Orlando, FL 32803
(407) 894-7555

South District
2295 Victoria Ave., Suite 364
Fort Myers, FL 33901
(941) 332-6975



Southeast District
400 N. Congress Ave.
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(561) 681-6600

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is an equal opportunity agency and does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, disability, age, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disabled veteran's status, Vietnam Era veteran's status or sexual orientation.

Sector M

Automobile Salvage Yards
Fact Sheet

Fact Sheets include a general discussion of the issues and pollutants specific to each industrial sector, including a summary of the data used to formulate the Multi-Sector General Permit. Fact Sheet topics include:

- Discharges Covered Under the Sector;
- Industry Profile;
- Associated Storm Water Pollutants;
- Pollution Control Options;
- Special Conditions;
- Storm Water Pollution Plan Requirements;
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements; and
- Numeric Effluent Limitations, if any.

The Fact Sheet is not to be used as the basis for permit compliance. Sector-specific Permit Language, immediately following this Fact Sheet, provides specific detail for permit compliance.

M. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Automobile Salvage Yards

1. Industry Profile

On November 16, 1990 (55 FR 47990), EPA promulgated the regulatory definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity." This definition included point source discharges of storm water from eleven categories of facilities, including "* * * battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile recyclers, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015.* * *"

This section establishes special conditions for the storm water discharges associated with industrial activities at automobile salvage yards. Washwaters from vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning areas are process wastewaters. Discharges of process wastewater and discharges subject to process wastewater effluent limitation guidelines are not eligible for coverage under this section.

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

This section has been developed for storm water discharges associated with activities related to dismantling of used motor vehicles for the purpose of selling parts. As stated above, category (vi) of the definition of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity includes facilities primarily engaged in the wholesale or retail distribution of used motor vehicle parts and classified as SIC code 5015. Dismantlers are a major source for replacement parts for motor vehicles in service.

The following description summarizes operations that might occur at a typical automobile dismantling facility. The primary activity involves the dismantling or wrecking of used motor vehicles. Some facilities, however, perform vehicle maintenance and may rebuild vehicles for resale.

Typically, automobile dismantling facilities receive vehicles that are either uneconomical to run or wrecks that are uneconomical to repair. The nature of operations generally depends on the size and location of the facility. In urban areas where land is more valuable, vehicles are typically dismantled upon arrival, parts are segregated, cleaned, and stored. Remaining hulks are generally sold to scrap dealers rather than stored onsite due to limited space. In more rural areas, discarded vehicles are typically stored on the lot and parts removed as necessary. Remaining hulks are sold to scrap dealers less frequently.

Once a used vehicle is brought to the site, fluids may be drained and the tires, gas tank, radiator, engine and seats may be removed. The dismantler may separate and clean parts. Such cleaning may include steam cleaning of the engine and transmission as well as the use of solvents to remove oil and grease and other residues. Usable parts are then inventoried and stored for resale. The remaining car and/or truck bodies are stored onsite for future sale of the sheet metal and glass. Stripped vehicles and parts that have no resale value are typically crushed and sold to a steel scrapper. Some operations may, however, convert used vehicles and parts into steel scrap as a secondary operation. This is accomplished by incineration, shearing (bale shearer), shredding, or baling.

According to the 1987 census, 6,075 establishments reported SIC code 5015 as their primary SIC code, although some estimates indicate that there may be as many as 11,000 to 12,000 of these facilities.[89] Vehicle wreckers and dismantlers are generally small, privately owned businesses. Most facilities employ 10 or fewer employees and derive the majority of their profits from the sale of usable parts. Only a small percentage of this universe consists of large establishments with fleets of trucks, cranes, mobile balers and computers to maintain inventories of parts.[90]

Table M–1 below lists potential pollutant sources from activities that commonly take place at automobile salvage yards.

[89] "The Automobile Scrap Processing Industry," Howard Ness, P.E., 1984.

[90] Ibid.

TABLE M–1.—COMMON POLLUTANT SOURCES

Activity	Pollutant source	Pollutants
Vehicle Dismantling	Oil, anti-freeze, batteries, gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids.	Oil and grease, ethylene glycol, heavy metals.
Used Parts Storage	Batteries, chrome bumpers, wheel balance weights, tires, rims, filters, radiators, catalytic converters, engine blocks, hub caps, doors, drivelines, galvanized metals, mufflers.	Sulfuric acid, galvanized metals, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, suspended solids.
Outdoor Vehicle and Equipment Storage	Leaking engines, chipping/corroding bumpers, chipping paint, galvanized metal.	Oil and grease, arsenic, organics, heavy metals, TSS.
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Parts cleaning	Chlorinated solvents, oil and grease, heavy metals, acid/alkaline wastes.
	Waste disposal of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluids, radiator fluids, degreasers.	Oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes oil, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, acid/alkaline wastes, ethylene glycol.
	Spills of oil, degreasers, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, and radiator fluids.	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol
	Fluids replacement, including oil, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluid, and radiator fluids.	Oil, arsenic, heavy metals, organics, chlorinated solvents, ethylene glycol.
Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Washing Areas	Washing and steam cleaning waters	Oil and grease, detergents, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, salts, suspended solids.
Liquid Storage in Above Ground Storage Tanks	External corrosion and structural failure	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Installation problems	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
	Spills and overfills due to operator error	Fuel, oil and grease, heavy metals, materials being stored.
Illicit Connection to Storm Sewer	Process wastewater	Dependent on operations.
	Sanitary water	Bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids.
	Floor drain	Oil and grease, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, fuel, ethylene glycol.
	Vehicle washwaters	Oil and grease, detergents, metals, chlorinated solvents, phosphorus, suspended solids.
	Radiator flushing wastewater	Ethylene glycol.
	Leaking underground storage tanks	Materials stored or previously stored.

Sources:
NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991 through December 31, 1992.
Alabama Department of Environmental Management. September 30, 1992. "Best Management Plan for Automobile Salvage Yards—Final Report."
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Refinishing Industry." EPA/625/7–91/016.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Repair Industry." EPA/625/7–91/013.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facilities Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088.
EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.

2. Pollutants in Storm Water Discharges Associated With Automobile Salvage Yards.

Impacts caused by storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards will vary. Several factors influence to what extent operations at the site can affect water quality. Such factors include: geographic location; hydrogeology; the types of industrial activity occurring outside (e.g., dismantling, vehicle and parts storage, or steam cleaning); the size of the operation; and the type, duration, and intensity of precipitation events. Each of these, and other factors, will interact to influence the quantity and quality of storm water runoff. For example, outdoor storage of leaking engine blocks may be a significant source of pollutants at some facilities, while dismantling operations is the primary source at others. In addition, sources of pollutants other than storm water, such as illicit connections,[91] spills, and other improperly dumped materials, may increase the pollutant loading discharged into waters of the United States.

[91] Illicit connections are contributions of unpermitted non-storm water discharges to storm sewers from any number of sources including improper connections, dumping or spills from industrial facilities, commercial establishments, or residential dwellings. The probability of illicit connections at used motor vehicle parts facilities is low yet it may be applicable at some operations.

EPA has identified the storm water pollutants and sources resulting from various automobile salvage yard activities in Table M–1. Table M–1 identifies oil, heavy metals, acids, and ethylene glycol as some of the parameters of concern at automobile salvage yards.

Based on the similarities of the facilities included in this sector in terms of industrial activities and significant materials, EPA believes it is appropriate to discuss the potential pollutants at automobile salvage yards as a whole and not subdivide this sector. Therefore, Table M–2 lists data for selected parameters from facilities in the automobile salvage yards sector. These data include the eight pollutants that all

facilities were required to monitor under Form 2F, as well as the pollutants that EPA determined merit further monitoring.

TABLE M–2.—STATISTICS FOR SELECTED POLLUTANTS REPORTED BY AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS SUBMITTING PART II SAMPLING DATA[i] (mg/L)

Pollutant Sample type	No. of facilities		No. of samples		Mean		Minimum		Maximum		Median		95th percentile		99th percentile	
	Grab	Comp[ii]	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp	Grab	Comp
BOD_5	45	59	58	74	15.9	12.37	2.0	0.0	216.0	84.0	7.0	6.0	42.3	38.62	82.5	77.33
COD	65	43	83	54	123.8	73.52	0.0	11.0	1660.0	215.0	62.0	54.5	365.2	177.2	722.3	279.3
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	45	58	58	73	1.02	2.38	0.00	0.0	6.50	69.3	0.60	0.67	3.23	6.96	6.52	17.0
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	37	51	50	68	3.19	2.20	0.04	0.04	18.0	011.0	2.00	1.68	10.22	6.01	19.48	10.2
Oil & Grease	41	N/A	58	N/A	7.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	84.0	N/A	3.0	N/A	26.8	N/A	60.5	N/A
pH	67	N/A	87	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	9.1	N/A	7.3	N/A	9.0	N/A	9.9	N/A
Total Phosphorus	39	54	52	66	0.76	1.22	0.00	0.00	11.20	45.0	0.15	0.11	2.61	2.49	7.70	7.79
Total Suspended Solids	47	60	60	76	552	524.9	0	1.0	4200	8565	196	166.00	2473	2462.6	6951	7999.9
Aluminum, Total	37	34	37	34	13.38	9.14	0.30	0.40	88.00	45.20	8.50	5.95	61.05	36.47	158.90	81.08
Iron, Total	37	34	37	34	19.1	11.2	0.9	0.7	95.0	54.0	10.7	7.5	82.3	43.9	212.2	98.6
Lead, Total	22	22	24	22	0.340	0.200	0.100	0.100	1.400	0.600	0.21	0.10	0.884	0.467	1.512	0.731

[i] Applications that did not report the units of measurement for the reported values of pollutants were not included in these statistics. Values reported as non-detect or below detection limit were assumed to be 0.
[ii] Composite samples.

3. Options for Controlling Pollutants

In evaluating options for controlling pollutants in storm water discharges, EPA must achieve compliance with the technology-based standards of the Clean Water Act [Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Conventional Technology (BCT)]. The Agency does not believe that it is appropriate to establish specific numeric effluent limitations or a specific design or performance standard in this section for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from automobile salvage yard operations to meet the BAT/BCT standards of the Clean Water Act. Because of the diversity of operations at automobile salvage yards and the lack of sufficient storm water water quality data currently available to EPA, establishing numeric effluent limitations is not feasible at this time. Rather, this section establishes requirements for the development and implementation of a site-specific storm water pollution prevention plan consisting of a set of Best Management Practices that are sufficiently flexible to address different sources of pollutants at different sites.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented to prevent and/or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges. EPA believes the most effective BMPs for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards is through exposure minimization practices. Exposure minimization practices minimize the potential for storm water to come in contact with pollutants. These BMP methods are generally uncomplicated and inexpensive practices. They are easy to implement, and require little or no maintenance. In some instances, more resources-intensive BMPs, including detention ponds or filtering devices, may be necessary depending on the type of discharge, types and concentrations of contaminants, and volume of flow.

The selection of the most effective BMPs will be based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size, climate, geographic location, hydrogeology and the environmental setting of each facility, and volume and type of discharge generated. Each facility will be unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated storm water discharges will differ. In addition, the fate and transport of pollutants in these discharges will vary. EPA believes that the management practices discussed herein are well suited mechanisms to prevent or control the contamination of storm water discharges associated with automobile salvage yards.

Part 1 group application data indicate that BMPs have not been widely implemented at the representative sampling facilities. Less than 5 percent of the sampling subgroup list indoor storage as a material management practice. Less than 8 percent of the representative sampling facilities use covering at their storage areas. Less than 3 percent of the representative facilities utilize waste minimization practices. The most commonly listed (approximately 20 percent) material management practice is draining fluids from vehicles prior to storage. Because BMPs described in part 1 data are limited, Table M–3 is provided to identify BMPs associated with activities that may be employed at automobile salvage yards.

TABLE M–3.—STORM WATER BMPS FOR AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS

Activity	BMPs
Dismantling and vehicle maintenance	Drain all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site. Segregate the fluids and properly store or dispose of them. Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop. Keep waste streams separate (e.g., waste oil and mineral spirits). Nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance is considered a hazardous substance. Recycle anti-freeze, gasoline, used oil, mineral spirits, and solvents. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries). Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling.

TABLE M–3.—STORM WATER BMPS FOR AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS—Continued

Activity	BMPs
	Store cracked batteries in a nonleaking secondary container.
	Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.
	Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets.
	Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly.
	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.
	Filtering storm water discharges with devices such as oil-water separators.
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.
Outdoor vehicle, equipment, and parts storage .	Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance.
	Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Curb, dike or berm this area.
	Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas.
	Cover all storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps).
	Install curbing, berms or dikes around storage areas.
	Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly.
	Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.
Vehicle, equipment and parts washing areas	Avoid washing parts or equipment outside.
	Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.
	Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers.
	Designate an area for cleaning activities.
	Contain steam cleaning washwaters or discharge under an applicable NPDES permit.
	Ensure that washwaters drain well.
	Inspect cleaning area regularly.
	Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas.
	Train employees on proper washing procedures.
Liquid storage in above ground containers	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers.
	Install safeguards (such as diking or berming) against accidental releases at the storage area.
	Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance.
	Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks.
	Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures.
Improper connection with storm sewers	Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm sewer or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly.
	Perform dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm sewer system.
	Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.
	Install a safeguard against vehicle washwaters and parts cleaning waters entering the storm sewer unless permitted.
	Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks; replace when necessary.
	Train employees on proper disposal practices for all materials.

Sources: NPDES Storm Water Group Applications—Part 1. Received by EPA March 18, 1991 through December 31, 1992.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Refinishing Industry." EPA/625/7–91/0.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. October 1991. "Guides to Pollution Prevention—The Automotive Repair Industry." EPA/625/7–91/013.
EPA, Office of Research and Development. May 1992. "Facility Pollution Prevention Guide." EPA/600/R–92/088.
EPA, Office of Water. September 1992. "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities—Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices." EPA 832–R–92–006.
Minnesota Technical Assistance Program. September 1988. "Waste minimization—Auto Salvage Yards."

4. Pollutant Control Measures Required Through Other EPA Programs

Because hazardous substance including oil, gasoline, and lead are commonly found at automobile salvage yards, such facilities may be subject to other State or Federal environmental protection programs. In particular, as described below, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs require careful management of materials used onsite which decreases the probability that storm water from such areas will be contaminated by these materials.

Under the RCRA program, on September 10, 1992, EPA promulgated standards in 40 CFR Part 279 for the management of used oils that are recycled (57 FR 41566). These standards include requirements for used oil generators, transporters, processors/re-refiners, and burners. The standards for used oil generators apply to all generators, regardless of the amount of used oil they generate. Do-it-yourself (DIY) generators which generate used oil from the maintenance of their personal vehicles, however, are not subject to the management standards in 40 CFR 279.20(a)(1)).

The requirements for used oil generators were designed to impose a minimal burden on generators while protecting human health and the environment from the risks associated with managing used oil. Under Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279, used oil generators must not store used oil in units other than tanks, containers, or units subject to regulation under 40 CFR Parts 264/265 (Section 279.22(a)). In other words, generators may store used oil in tanks or containers that are not subject to Subpart J (hazardous waste

tanks) or Subpart I (containers) of 40 CFR Parts 264/265, as long as such tanks or containers are maintained in compliance with the used oil management standards. This does not preclude generators from storing used oil in Subpart J tanks or Subpart I containers or other units, such as surface impoundments (Subpart K), that are subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 264 or 265.

Storage units at generator facilities must be maintained in good condition and labeled with the words "used oil." Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, a generator must take steps to stop the release, contain the released used oil, and properly manage the released used oil and other materials [40 CFR 279.22 (b) to (d)]. Generators storing used oil in underground storage tanks are subject to the UST regulations in 40 CFR Part 280.

If used oil generators ship used oil offsite for recycling, they must use a transporter who has notified EPA and obtained an EPA identification number [40 CFR 279.24].

The technical standards for USTs at 40 CFR Part 280 require that new UST systems (defined as systems for which installation commenced after December 12, 1988) use overfill prevention equipment that will: 1) automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full; or 2) alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high level alarm. The preceding requirements do not apply to systems that are filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at one time. Existing UST systems (defined as systems for which installation has commenced on or before December 12, 1988) are required to have installed the described overfill prevention equipment by December 12, 1998.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

EPA believes that pollution prevention is the most effective approach for controlling contaminated storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards. Pollution prevention plans allow the operator of a facility to select BMPs based on site-specific considerations such as: facility size; climate; geographic location; geology/hydrology; the environmental setting of each facility; and volume and type of discharge generated. This flexibility is necessary because each facility will be unique in that the source, type, and volume of contaminated surface water discharges will differ from site to site.

Under today's general permit, all facilities must prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. The establishment of a pollution prevention plan requirement reflects EPA's decision to allow operators of automobile salvage yards to utilize BMPs as the BAT/BCT level of control for the storm water discharges covered by this section. The requirements included in pollution prevention plans provide a flexible framework for the development and implementation of site specific controls to minimize pollutants in storm water discharges. This approach and associated deadlines are consistent with EPA's storm water general permits finalized on September 9, 1992 and September 25, 1992 for discharges in nonauthorized NPDES States (57 FR 41236).

There are two major objectives to a pollution prevention plan: 1) to identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility; and 2) to describe and ensure implementation of practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from a facility.

Specific requirements for a pollution prevention plan for automobile salvage yards are described below. These requirements must be implemented in addition to the baseline pollution prevention plan provisions discussed previously.

a. Contents of the Plan. Storm water pollution prevention plans are intended to aid operators of automobile salvage yards to evaluate all potential pollution sources at a site, and assist in the selection and implementation of appropriate measures designed to prevent, or control, the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA, 1992, (EPA 832-R-92-006) to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures.

(1) Description of Potential Pollution Sources. There are no requirements beyond those described in Part VI.C.2 of this fact sheet.

(2) Measures and Controls. Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permittee must evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, best management practices (BMPs), and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. For the following areas at the site, the permittee must assess the applicability of the corresponding BMPs:

Vehicle Dismantling and Maintenance Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle dismantling and maintenance. The facility must consider draining and segregating all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter. The facility must consider performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts fluids prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment. Where dismantling and maintenance activities can not take place indoors, facilities may consider methods for containing oil or other fluid spillage during parts removal. Drip pans, large plastic sheets, or canvas may be considered for placement under vehicles or equipment during maintenance and dismantling activities. Where drip pans are used, they should not be left unattended to prevent accidental spills.

Vehicle, Parts, and Equipment Storage Areas—The storage of vehicles, parts, and equipment must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from these areas. The facility must consider the use of drip pans, large sheets of plastic, canvas (or equivalent measures) under vehicles, parts, and equipment. Canvas or sheets of plastic may be used as temporary coverage of storage areas. Indoor storage of vehicles, parts and equipment, as well as the installation of roofs, curbing, berming and diking of these areas must be considered. Large plastic or metal bins with secure lids should be used to store oily parts (e.g., small engine parts). Used batteries should be stored within nonleaking secondary containment or by other equivalent means to prevent leaks of acid into storm water discharges.

Material Storage Areas—As part of a good housekeeping program, consider labeling storage units of all materials (e.g., used oil, used oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, radiator fluids, transmission fluids, hydraulic fluids). Maintain such containers and units in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of storm water. The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the storm

water runoff from such storage areas. The facility may consider indoor storage of the materials and/or installation of berming and diking of the area.

Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Cleaning Areas—The plan must describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from all areas used for vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning. The facility must consider performing all cleaning operations indoors. In addition, the facility must consider covering or berming the cleaning operation area. Washwaters from vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning areas are process wastewaters that are not authorized discharges under this section.

These four areas are sources of pollutants in storm water from automobile salvage yards. EPA believes that the incorporation of BMPs such as those suggested, in conjunction with a pollution prevention plan, will substantially reduce the potential of storm water contamination from these areas. In addition, EPA believes that these requirements continue to provide the necessary flexibility to address the variable risk for pollutants in storm water discharges associated with different facilities.

(a) Preventive Maintenance—Permittees are required to develop a preventive maintenance program that includes regular inspections and maintenance of storm water BMPs. The purpose of the inspections, which may coincide with the inspections required in (b) below, is to check on the effectiveness of the storm water pollution prevention plan. The inspections allow facility personnel to monitor the success or failure of elements of the plan on a regular basis. The use of an inspection checklist should be considered. The checklist will ensure that all required areas are inspected, as well as help to meet the recordkeeping requirements. In addition to regular inspections, employees identifying potential problems during their daily activities, such as leaks or spills, shall take appropriate measures to address these problems as soon as feasible.

(b) Inspections—This section requires that in addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part XI.M.3.a. of today's permit, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect: upon arrival, or as soon as feasible thereafter, all vehicles for leaks; any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, or any other fluids, at least quarterly for leaks; and any outdoor storage containers for liquids, including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and anti-freeze, at least quarterly for leaks.

In addition, qualified facility personnel are required to conduct, at a minimum, quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. The inspections shall include: (1) an assessment of the integrity of any flow diversion or source minimization systems; and (2) visual inspections of dismantling areas; outdoor vehicle, equipment, and parts storage area; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; vehicle, equipment, and parts washing areas; and liquid storage in above ground containers. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections.

The quarterly inspections must be made at least once in each of the following designated periods during daylight hours: January through March (storm water runoff or snow melt); April through June (storm water runoff); July through September (storm water runoff); October through December (storm water runoff). Records of inspections shall be maintained as part of the plan.

(c) Employee Training—Permittees are required to include a schedule for conducting training in the plan. EPA recommends that facilities conduct training annually at a minimum. However, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high turnover of employees or where employee participation is essential to the storm water pollution prevention plan. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: used oil management; spill prevention and response; good housekeeping practices; used battery management; and proper handling (i.e., collection, storage, and disposal) of all fluids. This training should serve as: (1) training for new employees; (2) a refresher course for existing employees; and (3) training for all employees on any storm water pollution prevention techniques recently incorporated into the plan, where appropriate, contractor personnel also must be trained in relevant aspects of storm water pollution prevention.

(d) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting—Permittees must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. The plan must address spills, monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. Ineffective BMPs must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted.

(e) Storm Water Management—The permittee must evaluate the appropriateness of each storm water BMP that diverts, infiltrates, reuses, or otherwise reduces the discharge of contaminated storm water. In addition, the permittee must describe the storm water pollutant source area or activity (i.e., loading and unloading operations, raw material storage piles etc.) to be controlled by each storm water management practice.

(3) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to: (1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan; (2) determine the effectiveness of the plan; and (3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of this section. Comprehensive site compliance evaluations should be conducted at least once a year for automobile salvage yards. These evaluations are intended to be more in depth than the quarterly visual inspections. The individual or individuals who will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Evaluation reports must be retained for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation.

Based on the results of each evaluation, the description of potential pollution sources, and measures and controls, the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each evaluation. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the evaluation.

6. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. EPA believes that automobile salvage yards may reduce the level of pollutants in storm water runoff from their sites through the development and proper implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan requirements discussed in today's permit. In order to provide a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to characterize the discharge for potential environmental impacts, the permit requires automobile yards to collect and analyze samples of their storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table M–4. The pollutants listed in Table M–4 were found to be above benchmark levels for a significant portion of sampling facilities that submitted quantitative data in the group application process. EPA is requiring monitoring for these pollutants after the pollution prevention

plan has been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan and to help ensure that a reduction of pollutants is realized.

At a minimum, storm water discharges from automobile salvage yards must be monitored quarterly during the second year of permit coverage, unless the facility exercises the Alternative Certification in Section VI.E.3 of this fact sheet. At the end of the second year of permit coverage, a facility must calculate the average concentration for each parameter listed in Table M–4. If the permittee collects more than four samples in this period, then they must calculate an average concentration for each pollutant of concern for all samples analyzed.

TABLE M–4.—INDUSTRY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pollutants of concern	Cut-off concentration
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L.
Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816 mg/L.

If the average concentration for a parameter is less than or equal to the value listed in Table M–4, then the permittee is not required to conduct quantitative analysis for that parameter during the fourth year of the permit. If, however, the average concentration for a parameter is greater than the cut-off concentration listed in Table M–4, then the permittee is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for that parameter during the fourth year of permit coverage. Monitoring is not required during the first, third, and fifth year of the permit. The exclusion from monitoring in the fourth year of the permit is conditional on the facility maintaining industrial operations and BMPs that will ensure a quality of storm water discharges consistent with the average concentrations recorded during the second year of the permit. The schedule of monitoring is presented in Table M–5.

TABLE M–5.—SCHEDULE OF MONITORING

2nd Year of Permit Coverage	• Conduct quarterly monitoring. • Calculate the average concentration for all parameters analyzed during this period. • If average concentration is greater than the value listed in Table M–4, then quarterly sampling is required during the fourth year of the permit. • If average concentration is less than or equal to the value listed in Table M–4, then no further sampling is required for that parameter.
4th Year of Permit Coverage	• Conduct quarterly monitoring for any parameter where the average concentration in year 2 of the permit is greater than the value listed in Table M–4. • If industrial activities or the pollution prevention plan have been altered such that storm water discharges may be adversely affected, quarterly monitoring is required for all parameters of concern.

In cases where the average concentration of a parameter exceeds the cut-off concentration, EPA expects permittees to place special emphasis on methods for reducing the presence of those parameters in storm water discharges. Quarterly monitoring in the fourth year of the permit will reassess the effectiveness of the adjusted pollution prevention plan.

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly chemical sampling.

b. Alternative Certification. Throughout today's permit, EPA has included monitoring requirements for facilities which the Agency believes have the potential for contributing significant levels of pollutants to storm water discharges. The alternative certification described below is necessary to ensure that monitoring requirements are only imposed on those facilities that do, in fact, have storm water discharges containing pollutants at concentrations of concern. EPA has determined that if materials and activities are not exposed to storm water at the site, then the potential for pollutants to contaminate storm water discharges does not warrant monitoring.

Therefore, a discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this Part provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, in lieu of sampling described under Part VIII.M.6.a of this factsheet, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with Part VII.G (Signatory Requirements), that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, significant materials from past industrial activity, that are located in areas of the facility that are within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and will not be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan and submitted to EPA in lieu of monitoring reports. The permittee is required to complete any and all sampling until the exposure is eliminated. If the facility is reporting for a partial year, the permittee must specify the date exposure was eliminated. If the permittee is certifying that a pollutant was present for part of the reporting period, nothing relieves the permittee from the responsibility to sample that parameter up until the exposure was eliminated and it was determined that no significant materials remained. This certification is not to be confused with the low concentration sampling waiver. The test for the application of this certification is whether the pollutant is exposed, or can reasonably be expected to be present in the storm water discharge. If the facility does not and has not used a parameter, or if exposure is eliminated and no significant materials remain, then the facility can exercise this certification. The Agency does not expect that

facilities will be able to use the alternative certification for indicator parameters such as TSS and BOD. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations. EPA does not expect facilities to be able to exercise this certification for indicator parameters, such as TSS and BOD.

c. Reporting Requirements. Permittees are required to submit all monitoring results obtained during the second and fourth year of permit coverage within 3 months of the conclusion of each year. For each outfall, one signed Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be submitted per storm event sampled. For facilities conducting monitoring beyond the minimum requirements an additional Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be filed for each analysis.

d. Sample Type. All discharge data shall be reported for grab samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or nonprocess water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water discharge.

e. Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluent. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

f. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. All automobile salvage yard facilities are required to conduct quarterly visual examinations of storm water discharges from each outfall. The examination of storm water grab samples shall include any observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on these samples. The examinations must be of a grab sample collected from each storm water outfall.

The examination must be made at least once in each of the following three-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The examinations shall be made during daylight unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow-melt to runoff. Whenever practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges throughout the life of the permit to ensure the greatest degree of consistency possible. Grab samples shall be collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff begins discharging. Reports of the visual examination include: the examination date and time, examination personnel, visual quality of the storm water discharge, and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination. The visual examination reports must be maintained onsite with the pollution prevention plan.

When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

EPA realizes that if a facility is inactive and unstaffed it may be difficult to collect storm water discharge samples when a qualifying event occurs. Today's final permit has been revised so that inactive, unstaffed facilities can exercise a waiver of the requirement to conduct quarterly visual examination.

EPA believes that this quick and simple assessment will allow the permittee to approximate the effectiveness of his/her plan on a regular basis at very little cost. Although the visual examination cannot assess the chemical properties of the storm water discharged from the site, the examination will provide meaningful results upon which the facility may act quickly. The frequency of this visual examination will also allow for timely adjustments to be made to the plan. If BMPs are performing ineffectively, corrective action must be implemented. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the examinations. The visual examination is intended to be performed by members of the pollution prevention team. This hands-on examination will enhance the staff's understanding of the storm water problems on that site and the effects of the management practices that are included in the plan.

Sector M

Automobile Salvage Yards Permit Language

The Permit Language section contains sector-specific requirements for each industrial sector, including:

- Discharges covered under the sector;
- Special Conditions
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements;
- Numeric Effluent Limitations, if any; and
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

Further guidance and discussion can be found in the Fact Sheet associated with this sector.

M. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Automobile Salvage Yards

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section

The requirements of this section apply to point source discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling or resale and for scrap (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5015).

When an industrial facility, described by the above coverage provisions of this section, has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility (co-located industrial activities). The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

(a.) Contents of Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(1) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

(2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each storm water pollution prevention plan must describe industrial activities, significant

materials, and physical features of the facility that may contribute to storm water runoff or, during periods of dry weather, result in dry weather flows. Plans must include the following elements:

(a) Site Map—The plan must contain a map of the site that shows structural features that control pollutants in storm water runoff[4] and process wastewater discharges, surface water bodies (including wetlands), places where significant materials are exposed to rainfall and runoff, and locations of major spills and leaks that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit. The map must also indicate the flow direction of storm water runoff. The location of each storm water outfall associated with an industrial activity, as well as an outline of the drainage area for each storm water outfall and an indication of the types of discharges in each drainage area must be indicated. The map must indicate the location of each monitoring point. The map must include an estimation (in acres) of the total area used for industrial activity including, but not limited to, dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The map must also indicate the location of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, and mufflers; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts, vehicles, and/or equipment); loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

(b) Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources—Facility operators are required to carefully conduct an inspection of the site to identify significant materials exposed to precipitation that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. The inventory must address materials that within 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit have been handled, stored, processed, treated, or disposed of in a manner to allow exposure to storm water. Findings of the inventory must be documented in detail in the pollution prevention plan. At a minimum, the plan must describe the method and location of onsite storage or disposal; practices used to minimize contact of materials with rainfall and runoff; existing structural and nonstructural controls that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; existing structural controls that prohibit/control process wastewater discharges; and any treatment the runoff receives before it is discharged to surface waters or through a separate storm sewer system. The description must be updated whenever there is a significant change in the types or amounts of materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.

(c) Significant Spills and Leaks—The plan must include a list of any significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in the 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this permit. Significant spills include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under Section 311 of CWA (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 302.4). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance. This list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

(d) Sampling Data—Any existing data or data collected during the term of this permit describing the quality or quantity of storm water discharges from the facility must be summarized in the plan. The description should include a discussion of the methods used to collect and analyze the data. Sample collection points should be identified in the plan and shown on the site map.

(e) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources—The description of potential pollution sources should clearly point to activities, materials, and physical features of the facility that have a reasonable potential to contribute significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges. Any such industrial activities, significant materials, or features must be addressed by the measures and controls subsequently described in the plan. In conducting the assessment, the facility operator must consider the potential for the following activities to contribute pollutants: vehicle storage areas; dismantling areas; parts storage areas, including engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods; fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance areas; cleaning areas (parts and vehicles and/or equipment); loading/unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes; and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

The assessment must identify the pollutant parameter or parameters (i.e., copper, iron, lead, oil and grease, total suspended solids, etc.) associated with each pollutant source.

(3) Measures and Controls. Following completion of the source identification and assessment phase, the permittee must evaluate, select, and describe the pollution prevention measures, best management practices (BMPs), and other controls that will be implemented at the facility. BMPs include processes, procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.

The pollution prevention plan must discuss the reasons each selected control or practice is appropriate for the facility and how each will address the potential sources of storm water pollution. The plan also must include a schedule specifying the time or times during which each control or practice will be implemented. In addition, the plan should discuss ways in which the controls and practices relate to one another and, when taken as a whole, produce an integrated and consistent approach for preventing or controlling potential storm water contamination problems.

(a) Good Housekeeping—Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas which may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean, orderly manner.

(b) Preventive Maintenance—The preventive maintenance program shall schedule periodic inspections and ensure appropriate maintenance of storm water management devices and facility equipment and systems. This program will address conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. The maintenance program shall include periodic removal of debris from discharge diversions, conveyance systems, and impoundments/ponds. These activities should be conducted in the spring, after snow melt, and during the fall season. Maintenance schedules for sedimentation/impoundments must be provided in the pollution prevention plan.

(c) Spill and Leak Prevention and Response Procedures—Areas where potential spills which can contribute

[4] Features such as grass swales and vegetative buffer strips also should be shown.

pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel. After clean up from a spill, absorbents must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of such fluids.

(d) Inspections—Upon arrival at the site, or as soon as feasible thereafter, vehicles must be inspected for leaks. Any equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, or any other types of fluids shall be inspected at least quarterly (four times per year) for signs of leaks. Any outdoor storage of fluids including, but not limited to, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze, must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks. All outdoor liquid storage containers (e.g., tanks, drums) must be inspected at least quarterly for leaks.

Qualified facility personnel are required to conduct quarterly visual inspections of BMPs. The inspections shall include: (1) An assessment of the integrity of storm water flow diversion and source minimization systems; (2) visual inspections of dismantling areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning and storage areas, and other potential sources of pollution for evidence of actual or potential pollutant discharges of contaminated storm water.

Inspections shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.

Reports of the quarterly inspections (or more frequent if appropriate) shall be retained as part of the plan. Based on the results of each inspection the plan must be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks after each inspection. Changes in the measures and controls must be implemented on the site in a timely manner, and never more than 12 weeks after completion of the inspection.

(e) Employee Training—Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. The pollution prevention plan shall include a schedule for training. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, and solvents; spill prevention and response; fueling procedures; good housekeeping practices; and used battery management.

(f) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures—A description of incidents such as spills, or other discharges, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. The permittee must describe procedures for developing and retaining records on the status and effectiveness of plan implementation. The plan must address monitoring, and BMP inspection and maintenance activities. Ineffective BMPs must be reported and the date of their corrective action noted.

(g) Non-storm Water Discharges

(i) The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.G. of this permit. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit which receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the Director in accordance with Part XI.M.2.b.(3)(g)(iii) (Failure to Certify) of this permit.

(ii) Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in Part III.A.2 (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

(iii) Failure to Certify—Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the Director by [Insert date 270 days after permit issuance] or, for facilities which begin to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity after [Insert date 270 days after permit issuance], 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the United States which are not authorized by an NPDES permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

(h) Sediment and Erosion Control—The plan shall identify areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion. Permittees must consider measures to maximize stabilization of industrial areas using vegetative cover, gravel, impervious surfaces or other appropriate measures.

(i) Management of Runoff—The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate and shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (see Part XI.M.2.a.(2) (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include:

vegetative swales and practices, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices, or other equivalent measures. In addition, the permittee must describe the storm water pollutant source area or activity (e.g., dismantling area, storage area, cleaning operations) to be controlled by each storm water management practice.

The plan must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line, that may be used to prevent runon from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above ground liquid storage. The installation of detention ponds must also be considered. The permittee shall consider the installation of a filtering device to receive runoff from industrial areas. The installation of oil/water separators must also be considered.

(4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct comprehensive site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. The storm water pollution prevention plan must describe the scope and content of comprehensive site evaluations that qualified personnel will conduct to (1) confirm the accuracy of the description of potential pollution sources contained in the plan, (2) determine the effectiveness of the plan, and (3) assess compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. The individual or individuals who will conduct the evaluations must be identified in the plan and should be members of the pollution prevention team. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with Part XI.M.2.a.(2) (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph XI.M.2.a.(3) (Measures and Controls) of this permit shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph XI.M.2.a.(4)(b) (above) of the permit shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VII.G. (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

(d) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under 3.a.(3)(d), the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.

3. Numeric Effluent Limitations

There are no additional numeric effluent limitations beyond those described in Part V.B of this permit.

4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. During the period beginning [insert date 1 year after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 2 years after permit issuance] and the period beginning [insert date 3 years after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 4 years after permit issuance], permittees operating automobile salvage yards must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least quarterly (4 times per year) during years 2 and 4 except as provided in paragraphs 4.a.(3) (Sampling Waiver), 4.a.(4) (Representative Discharge), and 4.a.(5) (Alternative Certification). Automobile salvage yards are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table M-1 below. Facilities must report in accordance with 5.b. (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Table M-1 below, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

TABLE M-1.—Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of concern	Monitoring cut-off concentration (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids	100
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0
Total Recoverable Lead	0.0816

(1) Monitoring Periods. Automobile salvage yards shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December for the years specified in paragraph a. (above).

(2) Sample Type. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or nonprocess water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water

discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water discharge.

(3) Sampling Waiver

(a) Adverse Conditions—When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

(b) Low Concentration Waiver—When the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from all monitoring data collected from an outfall during the monitoring period [insert date 1 year after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 2 years after permit issuance] is less than the corresponding value for that pollutant listed in Table M-1 under the column Monitoring Cut-off Concentration, a facility may waive monitoring and reporting requirements in the monitoring period beginning [insert date 3 years after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 4 years after permit issuance]. The facility must submit to the Director, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in the area of the facility which drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived.

(c) When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must submit to the Director, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the DMR stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.

(4) Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan. The permittee shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the Discharge Monitoring Report.

(5) Alternative Certification. A discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this section provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring reports required under b below, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with Part VII.G. (Signatory Requirements), that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity, that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to EPA in accordance with Part VI.C. of this permit. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under paragraph (b) below. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and conduct any monitoring required up until that date. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations.

b. Reporting. Permittees with automobile salvage yards shall submit monitoring results for each outfall associated with industrial activity [or a certification in accordance with Sections (3), (4), or (5) above] obtained during the reporting period beginning [insert date 1 year after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 2 years after permit issuance] on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of the following March [insert the date 2 years after permit issuance]. Monitoring results (or a certification in accordance with Sections (3), (4), or (5) above] obtained during the period beginning [insert date 3 years after permit issuance] lasting through [insert date 4 years after permit issuance] shall be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of the following March. For each outfall, one signed Discharge Monitoring Report Form must be submitted per storm event sampled. Signed copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports, or said certifications, shall be submitted to the Director of the NPDES program at the address of the appropriate Regional Office listed in Part VI.C. of the fact sheet.

(1) Additional Notification. In addition to filing copies of discharge monitoring reports in accordance with paragraph b (above), automobile salvage yards with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must submit signed copies of discharge monitoring reports to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided in paragraph b (above).

c. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. All automobile salvage yard facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following 3-month periods: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The examination shall be made during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event.

(1) Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event

that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for the entire permit term.

(2) Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

(3) When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

(4) When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examinations. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

(5) When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

5. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all inspections and monitoring information, including certification reports, noncompliance reports, calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports, and supporting data, requested by the permitting authority for at least 3 years after the date of the inspection or monitoring event.